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KING RESCUES BOTANIST CAST ON ARCTIC ISLE

World Expert on Willows
Marooned When Ship Went
Ashore on Rocks

DANISH ROYAL YACHT CAME TO HIS RELIEF

Botanical Expeditions Have
Taken Dr. Enander Into
Many Far Corners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Because of a willow tree the Rev. Dr. Sven Johan Enander was shipwrecked on an arctic island, and because of a willow tree he was rescued by the King of Denmark.

Dr. Enander has just arrived in New York to start a search for more willows. It will take him to Labrador, Mexico, Canada, Japan, India, and into the subarctic regions of the Himalayas. Botanists regard him as one of the world's foremost authorities on willows. Foremost, a willow is a willow. In Lillherad, Sweden, which is Dr. Enander's parish, they refer to him as the "Salow King."

One End of Ship Floated

"I had been visiting the northern coasts of Greenland collecting saloons in 1921," Dr. Enander told a Monitor reporter here through Holger Lundberg, a New York poet, who acted as interpreter. "The further we went the worse the weather became, and to add to our discomfort there was a continuous fog. In the upper end of the strait, the ship was grounded on some rocks. The boat teetered back and forth like a rocking chair."

"At high tide we let go an anchor and tried to pull ourselves off through tightening the anchor. It worked, but only worked for the forward end of the vessel. The stern stayed where it was, and we took to the small boats in a hurry."

"I saved a number of willow shoots which were rooted in an iron pile. That was about all I had left when we landed on an uninhabited island. There was one Eskimo in our little group who had saved his kayak, or sealskin canoe. He paddled for two days to get to a point of communication."

"There had been a fête in Greenland which King Christian of Denmark attended. His yacht was cruising in near-by waters and it intercepted the radio message telling of distress. King Christian had the course set northward and came and took us off."

The King's Little Joke

King Christian, according to Dr. Enander, was greatly interested in the development of the botanical garden in Copenhagen. He told the botanist he would take him back to Europe provided the specimens were presented to the Copenhagen gardens.

"I knew he was joking," Dr. Enander said, "but I put my way aboard the yacht by giving him the saloons. On our trip back, the yacht ran low on coal, so we put into a Scottish port. From there it was expected that we would return to Denmark. I had seen much of Denmark, and there was a boat leaving for the United States. I had been in America only once before, when I was circling the globe."

"My passport provided for my entrance into the United States, so after convincing the captain of the steamship that I was not a deserter from the royal yacht's crew, I made the trip. When I landed here I had just five crowns. I borrowed enough money from the bank to get to North Dakota, where there are three cities which are settled largely by people from Lillherad, which is my parastate."

"When I got to North Dakota I preached all day and half the night. I preached in churches in every denomination in those three communities and lived there until funds reached me from home."

To Classify American Saloons
The study which Dr. Enander is making here will, he expects, result in a complete classification of the saloons of North America. When he finishes it, he intends to do the same thing for the saloons of the Orient. He has completed a study of the saloons of Sweden, which represents 40 years of effort.

Ten volumes, each as large as a New York telephone directory and some a bit larger, are the result of his Swedish research. Three have been published and the material for the other seven is ready.

The cost of preparing the Swedish compendiums is being aided by grants from the Swedish Government. Dr. Enander said. The printing costs are defrayed by 10 of the world's largest botanical museums. The Arnold Arboretum in Boston, ac-

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The Case for Quicker Justice

World Record for Crime Challenges Americans

Following is the first of a series of special articles setting forth the need for improving the administration of criminal law in the United States and outlining possible remedies.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—William Howard Taft once declared that the administration of criminal law in the United States was a "disgrace." In the same address he added: "The trial of a criminal seems like a game of chance, with all the chances in favor of the criminal; if he wins he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public."

Investigation of criminal trials today indicates that conditions have grown worse rather than better since then. Whether Americans relish the reputation or not, they have the name abroad of holding the law cheaply.

No fair man can study the facts and deny some truth in the indictment. The administration of American justice but on the very nature of democracy in the United States.

The facts are not pleasant reading yet they must be faced to understand the situation and to remedy it.

SALOONS AGAIN IF SMITH WINS, BOARD PREDICTS

Methodists Urge Democrats
to Support Republican
National Ticket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Alfred E. Smith's nomination as Democratic presidential candidate "heads straight back to the saloon," according to the current issue of the "Clip Sheet," issued by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

Governor Smith's record on liquor legislation as compiled by Orville S. Poland, of the New York Anti-Saloon League, is dealt with quite thoroughly. The following conclusions reached by the board are based on Mr. Poland's report:

"The New York wet organization twice prevented the nomination by the Democratic Party of a logical dry candidate for the Presidency and preferred certain defeat to lack of absolute control. Then that organization knifed the Democratic ticket in return for state political advantages."

Wets Blocked McDoo

"At the Democratic convention in New York in 1924, Mr. McDoo was the leading candidate, quite obviously having the support of a majority of Democrats and of many more than the number of Democrats desiring the nomination of Governor Smith in 1928. The New York wet organization prevented his nomination solely because he was dry, injecting the issue of religion as a last desperate means."

"When it became apparent that a continuation of the contest between Mr. McDoo and Governor Smith would rend the Democratic Party, Mr. McDoo showed his name for nomination by withdrawing his name from further consideration. The friends of Governor Smith seized upon the resulting situation to press the name of their factional candidate."

"The method of 'building up' Governor Smith's candidacy has been without parallel in United States political history. Republican papers have printed large-type editorials insisting upon his nomination."

"The whole matter is covered deep with suspicion. It is perfectly apparent that no other candidate, no other man in America, has been able to command such extensive, powerful, unseen influences."

Violation of Conscience

"The nomination of Governor Smith by the Democratic convention at Houston demands of the South and West a violation of conscience, a disregard of principle and honor and a name which is a record of humiliation. That this nomination heads straight back to the saloon is perfectly apparent. Platforms and professions mean nothing in the face of facts, utterances and records made before the days of campaign expediency."

"If a Democrat is elected President it will immediately be claimed that the Nation by popular vote has disavowed the prohibition law and a massed assault all along the line will immediately be ordered for the purpose of restoring a \$5,000,000,000 trade in intoxicating liquors."

"The best service that a Democrat can render the Democratic Party in the present situation is to register an effective protest at the ballot box. Governor Smith has been for various fake referenda and straw votes which have masqueraded under the name of referenda, but on real referenda questions he has been consistently opposed to the referendum principle. His record as a legislator speaks for itself."

RAILWAY WHISTLING OPPOSED

Residents of Beverly (Mass.) have asked the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities to prohibit the blowing of whistles on Boston & Maine Railroad locomotives as they pass through the city. Speakers at the hearing said peace and tranquility are among the principal assets of the community and declared property values near the tracks are reduced because of the engine noises. Railroad officials pointed out that the whistling was done for the safety of the public at crossings.

There are many bright spots in the picture as, for example, the continued efforts for improvement made by the American Bar Association, which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this month in Seattle.

But on the whole the record too often reveals good laws passed and not enforced; cases allowed to drag through months and years of delay; criminals held into court only to be set at liberty by what often seem travesties of justice.

The growing figures of crime in the United States pass all the bounds of patience and tolerance. This aspect of the situation, at least, is amenable of statistical proof. America is shown to lead the world in the more serious and baser forms of crime.

Worst of all, public indignation is being dulled by the continuance of such conditions and already in some instances there is the final degradation of popular justice over conditions of lawlessness, which should excite only honest anger.

In this first article of the present series, some of the more serious conditions will be outlined. Take, for example, these cases:

George Remus, a Cincinnati boot-

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13-Month Calendar Advocates Lay Out Plan of Procedure

Hold First Meeting to Sound
Sentiment in United States
on Proposed Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Advocates of the 13-month calendar, which is said to be gaining favorable attention in many nations of the world, held their first meeting here July 10 to map plans for ascertaining the sentiment for simplification in the United States.

The attitude of such divisions of national affairs as industry, natural science, agriculture, labor and the professions will be sought regarding the new calendar which George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the National Committee, declares will meet the needs of modern business better by making every day in every month fall on the same date.

Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, told the committee that the new calendar displeases the workman because he would have to pay rent for 13 months instead of 12. He ceases to object, however, when it is pointed out that he would also receive pay for 13 months, Mr. Stewart said.

Data gathered by the national committee will be analyzed and summarized in a report which will be submitted to the Secretary of State. This report will later be used as a basis for participation by the United States in an international conference to decide the calendar question.

Government officials as well as men and women prominent in social life and the social life are members of the national committee. Several sub-committees were appointed as part of the plan for sound sentiment in the United States.

New Discoveries in Palestine Bear Out Stories Told in Bible

Evidences of Pre-Christian Civilization in Dead Sea
Area Said to Corroborate Biblical Tales
of Abrahamic Period

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Recent discoveries in Palestine and Iraq corroborate Biblical narratives of the Abrahamic period and indicate that the Biblical records contain a large measure of actual historical material, according to George A. Barton, professor of Semitic languages in the University of Pennsylvania. In an analysis just made for the American Historical Association.

Professor Barton declares that the discoveries of the past decade tend to show that the Biblical stories concerning this period "reflect facts and historical conditions of the period in which the Bible places Abraham to a degree much greater than we had dared to hope."

Evidence that the story of Sodom and Gomorrah contained a historical core is found in the archaeological remains found in 1924 at Bab ed-Dra, about 500 feet above the level of the Dead Sea. Professor Barton says. The remains indicate that the place was abandoned at about the time that Biblical tradition places the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The expedition, headed by Joseph Kyle, president of Xenia Theological Seminary, and Dr. W. F. Albright of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, accompanied by Pere Mallon, discovered a fortress, consisting of an elongated inclosure of stone, built on the edge of a steep cliff, and a deep ravine to the south. Professor Barton's analysis says.

The pottery found both inside and outside the fortress indicated that the occupation began about 2800 B. C. and terminated about 1800 B. C., and that the contents of some graves about the settlement, opened by the Arabs, date from the same period.

Professor Barton calls attention to the probability that at the time indicated by the potsherds and arti-

CHINA ASSERTS RIGHT TO FIX ITS OWN TARIFFS

Autonomy to Be Declared
in January, According to
Nationalists' Decision

'LIKIN' ABOLITION ALSO DECIDED UPON

Sum of \$500,000 Allocated for
Establishment of Govern-
ment School of Aviation

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—Tariff autonomy for China will be declared on Jan. 1 next, according to a decision of the Nationalist finance conference at Nanking, which adopted a resolution, proposed by the Ministry of Finance, calling for a declaration of tariff autonomy and the provision of a new revised tariff schedule for promulgation on Oct. 1 in order to give adequate notice to the world.

The conference further decided to take steps to abolish before the year's end "likin," the haphazard system of provincial taxation which cripples the interior movements of cargo. The "likin" question is one of the greatest obstacles to the powers' consent to tariff autonomy, and its abolition is expected to clear the way to general approval, provided this is possible, as hitherto "likin" formed one of the principal sources of finance for the military.

The conference adopted a further resolution allocating \$500,000 from the funds contributed by overseas Chinese to the establishment of a government school of aviation to develop aviation and form an aviation corps for the country.

Senator Urges Recognition of Chinese Nationalists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Full recognition for the Nationalist government for China is urged by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The American Government has an opportunity to assist a party which is working for the unification of the Chinese people, according to Mr. King, and could take action now which might play an important role in sustaining the present Chinese leaders in their difficult position.

Although present relations between the two governments may be tantamount to a de facto recognition, Mr. King urged that the State Department should go further and accord the Nationalists a de jure recognition.

Despite all obstacles, the Nationalist Government is growing stronger and is consolidating its gains, Mr. King declared. "It seeks the unification of the Chinese people and the establishment of a progressive and liberal government," he added.

Mr. King said in part: "The American people have always felt a deep interest in the Chinese people and have, upon many occasions, exhibited their friendship for that mighty people."

"The Communists of Russia have attempted to arouse the prejudice of the Chinese against us, and other countries and have claimed that the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

New Japanese Envoy

KATSUJI DEBUCHI

Vice-President of Foreign Affairs and Former Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington. Has Been Appointed Ambassador to the United States, Succeeding Taneu Matsudaira.

Other Cases Presented
G. G. Rydingsward, representing station WBBW, operated by the Ruffner Junior High School, Norfolk, Va., told the commission that his station was only on the air from 7 to 9, Friday evenings, and that it rendered a valuable service in training boys in radio engineering. It was suggested that Mr. Rydingsward should be granted a technical teacher's license which would permit him to operate the station.

William Hedges of Station WQJ, one of two stations operated by the Chicago Daily News, told the commission that his station was one of three in the Loop District of Chicago and that without it the News could not carry on its educational programs. He testified that the News had spent \$750,000 in developing the two stations.

Other stations whose cases the commission heard were KFQA, St. Louis; WRAF, Laporte, Ind.; WLOE, Chelsea, Mass.; WJBK, Ypsilanti, Mich.; WQBZ, Wierton, W. Va.; WKBN, Youngstown, O., and WKBI, Chicago.

HOLLAND ADOPTING DEFENSE MEASURES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—Replying to remarks in the first Chamber, on the bill relating to international trade in war material, the Government announced that it considers it inopportune to propose ratification of the protocol prohibiting chemical and bacteriological warfare if no guarantees are found for observance of the convention.

Holland, it was said, was only equipping itself with means for neutralizing the effects of a possible attack on persons and property. No aggressive chemical war materials were being manufactured, it was said, neither was Holland preparing for a bacteriological war.

GERMANS AGREE TO ACCEPT NEW KELLOGG DRAFT

Reichstag Foreign Affairs
Committee Consents to
Government Decision

ECONOMIC PEACE URGED WITH POLAND

Reich Prepared to Negotiate
With Warsaw for Conclu-
sion of Commercial Treaty

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The German Government has agreed to accept the second draft of Frank B. Kellogg's anti-war pact, and the foreign affairs committee of the Reichstag has given its consent to the Government's decision, so that the Reich will send its reply to Washington in the near future accepting Mr. Kellogg's proposal, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, unless France or Great Britain should request the Wilhelmstrasse to wait a few days.

The Government has also decided to notify Poland that the Reich is prepared to resume negotiations for the conclusion of the German-Polish commercial treaty. Thus the first political action of the new Government has been to take two important steps for the promotion of peace.

The Cabinet, under Herr Müller's direction, who in the absence of Dr. Gustav Stresemann is also in charge of foreign affairs is eager to come to terms with Poland, the Monitor correspondent learns.

The new German Government, it is said, wants a sincere, honest rapprochement between Germany and Poland, and if in political matters many obstacles must still be removed, it at least wants an end to the present economic conflict by concluding the commercial treaty, negotiations for which have been dragging on several years.

Naturally, such speeches as that made by August Zaleski, regarding the coupling of evacuation of the Rhineland with the Eastern problem, and such statements as that made by Marshal Pilsudski about the parliamentary system do not encourage the Government here, but it is noted with satisfaction that Warsaw yielded on certain political questions, which renders a resumption of negotiations easier.

**Home City Gives
Amelia Earhart
Great Welcome**

Citizens of Medford Join in
Impressive Tribute to
Transoceanic Fliers

On the thirty-seventh day after the monoplane Friendship rose from the waters of Boston harbor, bound transoceanward, Miss Amelia Earhart, social worker and aviatrix, returned to her home city of Medford, Mass., whose citizens took up the baton of enthusiastic welcome to her and to Wilmer Stultz, pilot, and Louis Gordon, mechanic, whose Boston had laid it out yesterday.

The climax of Boston's welcome, a day of reception after reception in honor of the fliers, was reached at the Boston Arena, where Miss Earhart, her spontaneous smile, her air of complete "at-homeness" still intact, was welcomed to the speakers' platform "the first lady of aviation," and where she in turn waved a hand toward her companions of the flight, to whom she ever refers as "the boys," and said, "I owe the credit of this to them. I cannot emphasize how much I love to Bill and Slim."

Silver Lamp Presented
Today Miss Earhart and her party motored to Medford, where a half holiday had been declared by Edward H. Larkin, Mayor. At the principal reception given them there, a silver cup-shaped lamp, heavily inscribed, and set upon an ebony base, was presented to Miss Earhart as a token of appreciation from her fellow-citizens.

Commander Richard E. Byrd, in opening the first afternoon reception for the fliers in Boston, gave the staff of the Denison House, where Miss Earhart is a social worker, paid several stirring tributes to the flight. "The flight of the Friendship," Commander Byrd said, "by its proper preparation and skillful execution, and by the amount of public opinion it stirred up, undoubtedly has stopped a number of foolish transoceanic flights. It is undoubtedly well, too, that Miss Earhart was the

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Rag Bag Loses When the Old Family Car May Finally Wear Sister Sue's Silk Dress

CHICAGO (AP)—When that artificial silk dress has made its final trip to the ballroom or the market place, it will still be good to dissolve into an excellent automobile paint. Paul C. Trimble, general manager of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, told of the discovery at the Association's institute at Washington, in addressing the midwest section.

"It used to be," he said, "that we had standard methods and chemicals for cleaning standard materials, but now we've had to use our wits plenty to keep up with the times. For virtually all of these new substitutes

for silk that make imitation silk dresses possible for the poorer woman, if we used the same chemical used to clean silk we destroyed the garment completely."

In an attempt to take spots out of a celanese dress, Mr. Trimble said, it was discovered that such a garment could be converted into a first-class automobile lacquer.

Prohibition, added to the cleaner's activities, he said, by multiplying the task of removing spots caused by soft drinks. Tannic acid stains from soft drinks, Mr. Trimble explained, are one of the most difficult problems the cleaner has to confront.

**Advertising Adds
Much to Millions
Spent on the Air**

Advertisers' Radiocast Bill
Shown to Be \$10,000,000
to \$12,000,000 Yearly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Advertising as a potent force in bringing a new alignment of business standards and practices as well as a proper valuation of the relations of business with its public, was strongly emphasized by speakers at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Advertising Association.

Frank A. Arnold, director of development, National Broadcasting Company, New York, speaking before the Broadcast Advertising Group, stated that there have been more than 60 national advertisers on the air this year, and that advertisers are spending nationally, including cost of program, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 yearly in radiocasting.

Ralph Borritt, head of the analytical bureau of the Fairchild Publications, New York, speaking before the Associated Retail Advertisers' Department pointed out that retail advertising has practically developed a better understanding of the color idea in apparel as well as the background of ancient and modern art for merchandise generally. He said that the application of engineering and laboratory methods was now developing in retail stores as an aid to better buying and truthful advertising.

Mrs. Lois B. Hunter, advertising manager of Himelebach Brothers & Co., Detroit, urged advertising men and women to co-operate in imparting dependable merchandise information for sales people. The lack of adequate information with respect to articles of merchandise sold by sales people is largely responsible for lack of enthusiasm, attention and courtesy, according to Mrs. Hunter. She told of training courses providing both the general artistic background and the essentials of style, line and color that have removed such difficulties.

**Old Violin in Role
of Aladdin's Lamp**

Brings Joy to Little Betty
When Handling Shows
It's a Stradivarius

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RYE, N. Y.—Betty Dyer wanted to learn to play the violin, but her chances of persuading her father, John F. Dyer, to let her have violin lessons didn't seem very good. Mr. Dyer was a member of the Rye Police Department and supported a family of eight on \$157 a month.

But 10-year-old Betty kept on talking about violin lessons—until Mr. Dyer, bent on humoring her if it could possibly be done, remembered that "somewhere in the attic" there was an old violin. Rummaging around, he finally found it in an old trunk.

He noticed the words "Antonius Stradivarius" inscribed on the inside of the instrument.

That was where the Dyer's good fortune started. Now, Mr. Dyer is planning to build a house of his own and to send his four girls and two boys to college. He has resigned from the police force and has several bank accounts.

A friend to whom he showed the old violin told him that it was really a Stradivarius it was valuable. Mr. Dyer took the violin to New York where it was appraised at \$45,000, and it was later sold for \$60,000. Betty will have her violin lessons.

SMITH DEFEAT IS FIRST AIM OF DRY PARTY

Convention Faces Dilemma
—Seeks to Avoid Split
in Prohibition Vote

FUSION TICKET PLAN PROPOSED FOR SOUTH

Urged as Best Way to Help
Hoover—Any Nomination
Opposed for North

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The Prohibition Party's national convention is meeting here faced by a dilemma such as it never has encountered in its 60 years' history.

For all this time it has been a party of propaganda. At this gathering circumstances call on it to become a party of action. For the first time it has met to consider how to protect prohibition, and its vital problem is how best to act for the defeat of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, regarded by its leaders as prohibition's arch enemy.

To overcome the menace of the annihilation of national prohibition, that is the great question here," said Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, national chairman of the party. "If Governor Smith gets his way, it will mean doing away with prohibition."

But how the historic party may take a hand in this year's election perplexed delegates. Never before has it considered the candidates of the major parties. Always it has trod its own path regardless. But this year it had borne in upon it as the leading party nominee would be elected, and that the outcome would have an incalculable influence on its historic cause.

Defeat of Smith Put First

In the national committee meeting preceding the convention, delegates freely confessed themselves "at sea." A number of "old line" prohibitionists were urging to go through the program they knew for 40 years, nominate candidates, adopt a platform, and make the traditional campaign. Others who had perhaps given the immediate situation more thought, such as Chairman Colvin, felt that the party was "utterly opposed to a prohibition ticket for the eastern states." His advice was, "Make your fight in the South."

Strong declarations against dividing the dries were brought to the national committee. Dr. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League, wired that he was "utterly opposed to a prohibition ticket for the eastern states." His advice was, "Make your fight in the South."

Charles L. Huston, an iron manufacturer of Coatesville, Pa., who has been one of the most faithful contributors to the party, telegraphed, "Please register no protest against any third party presidential ticket."

On the floor of the committee meeting, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared against dividing the party.

This was the message she said she brought from an all-day meeting in Los Angeles of the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition Party, and she reminded her hearers that the W. C. T. U. had contributed much to the party and that it had much of its strength in California.

"I am a party prohibitionist, and have never been anything else," Mrs. Wheeler told the party workers, "but I am going to vote for the man I think can defeat Governor Smith."

Would Back Hoover

Of the wheel horses of the party none stands out more faithfully than John P. Coffin, who has been its state chairman from Florida. Mr. Coffin was for some plan which would "throw our strength to Hoover."

Another party stalwart, Dr. Clinton N. Rochester, of Rochester, N. Y., stated he came to the convention "opposed to making any nomination."

The ground he took was that the party "could not afford to make any contribution, direct or indirect, to the nomination of Alfred E. Smith."

Dr. Colvin told the committee that if it took action tending to split the dries, "a lot of our best people will not be with us, and there will be division." He had received a huge pile of correspondence from party members, he related, and three-quarters of it was for nominating Hoover or for making no nominations.

However, the party halves of half a century are strong. Clamorous was the cry for going through the old routine. Loud were the appeals not to "betray the party" which the national committee heard.

May Enter Race in South

The Prohibition Party has nominated presidential candidates for so many years that it may in fact find it difficult not to nominate again this year. If the party veterans don't nominate the usual presidential ticket for the country at large, they may solicit themselves with nominating a southern drier and trying to put the party in the campaign in the South.

The trouble with presidential nominations is that in this prohibition crisis the party has no one in sight to nominate. Nominations were talked of at the committee meeting, but no one offered any likely names. Party leaders have canvassed the southern Democrats to date apparently without result. If the party should endeavor to make a stiff southern battle, it had no one in sight when its convention opened who would carry its standard there.

Much thought has been given by party officials to the southern proposition. It is based on the belief that in four or five southern states there is such a strong sentiment against Governor Smith and at the same time such a repugnance to voting

Tells of Air Expense

National Broadcasting Company
Official, Discusses Aerial Advertising Growth.

FRANK A. ARNOLD

Republican, that the Prohibition Party could go in and draw enough votes away from Smith to give Hoover a number of southern electoral votes.

The idea was elaborated before the national committee by a Chicago real estate man, Charles A. Burton, who said he had lived in the South. He proposed the nomination of a southern dry Democrat, and a fusion of Republican and Prohibition presidential electors behind him.

As he outlined it, the Republicans would name some of the electors for this third-party ticket, and the Prohibitionists would name the balance. Everybody voting the ticket would vote for the combined electors. The result as portrayed would be to cut down the Smith vote and give Hoover some presidential electors where otherwise he would get none.

Some Backing for Fusion Plan
Mr. Burton argued his plan persuasively and won some approval for it. To overcome the difficulty about a candidate, he proposed the authorization of the national committee to see who would accept and then name.

Among the more conservative party leaders the possibility of promoting any kind of a third party has apparently been losing ground. As the lines have been drawn closer, they have foreseen the warmth of the campaign toward its close and the chance that there may be a large number of doubtful states.

The danger of riding the drys has loomed larger than before the Kansas City and Houston conventions. Among them, however, the hope of perpetuating the party and of its taking part in this campaign still clings.

The radical element is for going through with some of the old program. It wants nominations. When the national committee met, the radicals were there in force. Their urgency began to make some of those waver who had come opposed to a third party.

The party may undertake a new role and try to affect national results, as in 1884 when Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas was credited with a part in swinging the presidential election to Grover Cleveland by polling 25,000 votes in New York State, which Cleveland carried by 1000.

Will such another great moment come again nearly half a century later? Even the most zealous party prohibitionists make no confident profession of such hope.

Democratic Churchman

Refuses to Back Smith
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BROOKLYN, Conn.—Thomas B. Payne, retired Universalist minister and chairman of the Democratic town committee here, has notified Oscar P. Atwood, former town chairman, that he will not serve as chairman of the party organization here because he cannot support Governor Smith.

In an interview Mr. Payne said his action was based entirely on the wet stand of Governor Smith as he agreed with all the other policies of the New York Governor. He said he had not decided whether he would work for Herbert Hoover's election.

PEACH GROWERS ORGANIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
YAKIMA, Wash.—Peach growers of the Yakima Valley have organized the Yakima Peach Growers' Council and will spend \$10,000 in advertising their crop, which has been estimated at 2,000,000 boxes and valued at \$2,000,000.

Old Guard of Prohibitionists Holds Firm on Original Stand

Ranks Thinning But Many Find It Difficult to Align Themselves With Parties They Have So Long Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—There is no "old guard" in American politics like the Prohibition Party's "old guard," nor any other party like this. Judging by its national committee meeting here, it is getting to be an "old guard" party.

Men who started voting the prohibition ticket 40 years ago and more, are its stalwarts. Men in middle age who have never voted any other ticket stand by as other party wheel horses. But the face of youth is fading from their councils.

From California, from Florida, from Connecticut they have come here for their party, around whose moral cause their efforts have centered for so long. The sound of old battle cries still echoes in their memory. "I was a St. John voter," says one to another, wearing his badge of honor from that memorable campaign of 1884.

Their ranks are noble. They have come here from conventions back in the years when prohibition was a subject for misguided scoffing, and when woman suffrage, which they also first put in their platform, was scorned. They have come from party conventions without parallel, when mothers with babes in arms sat as delegates, and children played about while speakers declaimed against the liquor traffic.

After their years as evangelistic party men, many find it hard to consider a vote under the emblems of parties which they have long opposed. Circumstances have changed, and the new order asks whether the old-line party prohibitionist will change also.

From some of the most radical the first answer given in the national committee was "No. For, as one veteran of the cause declared, 'I have been a prohibitionist for over 50 years, and have never voted for the Democrats or the Republicans and I never will.' He went on to proclaim that the Prohibition Party had been 'betrayed by the Volstead Law.'

"I want to make stump speeches," he continued, "and I want Prohibition Party candidates to stump for."

Hostility to the Anti-Saloon League which has marked the party's course, because the two organizations differed as to the political policy to employ, broke out afresh. One delegate declared he had come from California expressly to work against the league and would ask a party plank against it.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also came in for some minor criticism, and both the W. C. T. U. and the league were charged by one speaker with condoning laxity in prohibition enforcement.

Radicalism, hailing largely from Wisconsin, had the largest voice in the preliminary councils of the party, according to party leaders. But the Prohibition Party's ranks are thinning. Not more than 40, including various visitors, were numbered in the room during the national committee sessions. The Illinois party

was based on observations made in previous visits here.

The conference was declared to be the first public discussion of political controversial questions ever sponsored by a state university. The first day's sessions attracted 150 noted political economists.

Smith in Message to Farm Leaders Pledges Relief
ROBINSON ARRIVES IN ALBANY FOR CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—The presidential campaign has opened here with a bang with the arrival of Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, and the sending of a dispatch by Governor Smith to organized farmers of the Middle West in which he outlined his position on farm relief.

In this dispatch the Governor made a frank bid for the farm vote, but in political quarters here it was observed that there was nothing in what he said that appealed to the business and industrial interests of the East.

The Democratic nominee sprung a surprise when he sketched his position on the farm issue, as it was not expected he would say anything about it until his speech of acceptance at the notification ceremonies. His message was in reply to a telegram from W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, who asked for the candidate's personal position on the agricultural plank in the Houston platform and the procedure he would follow if elected.

As to agriculture, I stand squarely on the pledges given by the Democratic Party at Houston," read the Governor's message to the farmers. "I understand and sympathize with the objects which organized agriculture is struggling to attain and which our party has promised to help them secure."

"If the election returns disclose that I have been chosen President, I will not wait until I am inaugurated before acting on this problem. I will, immediately after the election, call a conference of leaders to work with me during the winter to develop a concrete plan embodying the principles of the Houston platform so that I may transmit to Congress at its opening session a definite program accompanied by suggestions for the necessary legislation to make it effective."

Governor Smith's declaration on the farm issue places his ideas on two of the major issues of the fall campaign before the voters, he having made clear his views on prohibition in his message to the convention which nominated him.

It is understood that the message to the farmers was written after a conference with Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, chairman of the notification committee, who has been a guest at the executive mansion here for several days.

INDIANA TRAINS DISABLED MEN
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Rehabilitation classes conducted under the Department of Public Instruction in Indiana last year resulted in placing 222 persons in jobs or in training for jobs. Disabled men and women were taught trades ranging from cooking and bookkeeping to such highly specialized tasks as lens grinding and electric welding. Forty-eight occupations are listed in which incapacitated persons are being trained or employed.

The opinion that complete prohibition is gaining ground in America was expressed by Dr. Victor Bohet, exchange professor from the University of Liège, Belgium. His statement

Professor Porter rated the Republican platform much higher than the Democratic. He claimed that "rabid criticism" of the opposing party detracted from the Democratic statement.

"As to the prohibition planks," the Iowa expert said, "the compromise statement of the Democrats is as characteristic of the sentiment of the party as the firm Republican plank is expressive of Hoover's personal attitude."

Party Platforms Undergo Analysis
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SPEAKER FINDS REPUBLICAN STRONGER OF THE TWO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Praise for the Republican national platform, particularly its prohibition plank, was voiced in a "scientific comparison" of major party platforms made before the University of Iowa's sixth commonwealth conference. The speaker was Prof. Kirk H. Porter of the University of Iowa.

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Baptist Union Indorses Hoover, Criticizes Smith
Young People Unanimously Adopt Resolution to Vote for Drys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY—A pledge to support only such candidates for President and other offices as "are personally in sympathy with conscientious enforcement" of prohibition was made by the Baptist Young People's Union of America at its annual convention in Kansas City. A resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously by nearly 6000 delegates and other members of the union in attendance at the convention. The union represents approximately 250,000 young men and women in the United States.

Sentiment in favor of prohibition and in opposition to the election of Governor Smith of New York, Democratic nominee for President, was marked in a good part of the convention proceedings. In round-table discussions it was brought out how the influence of a wet President might encourage disrespect for law and how such a President, particularly through exercise of his appointive power, virtually could nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. Frequently in the discussions Governor Smith was mentioned by name. A three-minute demonstration followed the incidental mention of Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee.

Baptists' Resolution
The resolution adopted by the convention follows: "We, a body of true Christian Americans, in the face of the attempts being made to nullify or modify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the unsettled conditions such attempts produce, hereby indorse and agree to support for election only such candidates as are known to be personally in sympathy with the conscientious enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of our National Constitution."

In an address to the convention, Dr. John W. Elliott of Philadelphia, director of social education for the American Baptist Publication Society, declared the Democratic Party had made a serious mistake in the nomination of Governor Smith. Dr. Elliott said he had been a Democrat for years but would vote the Republican ticket for President in November.

Modern Youth Defended
A strong defense of present-day youth was made by John Singleton, of Chicago, president of the Union, and by other convention speakers. There was today more interest and participation of young people in religious affairs than ever before, Mr. Singleton said.

A declaration favoring abolition of war was expressed by "our hearty approval of the recent accomplishments of the State Department in securing covenants with other nations" was approved. There was the further declaration that "we support every sane movement that looks toward the outlawry of war in the world."

J. Willard McCorsen of Philadelphia was elected president for the coming year.

Not All Wets for Smith
BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The Baltimore Sun says that although the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment exists for the sole purpose of opposing the election of Governor Smith, it is not all wets.

Catherine Gannon, Inc.
MASS. AVE. AND BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

AFTER THE THEATER OR CHURCH ENJOY A DELICIOUS SODA OR COLLEGE ICE, OR PERHAPS, WAFFLES.

Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

Fowle's News Co.
Tourists make our store your first stop in Newburyport.

AT FOWLE'S FOUNTAIN you will find just the right refreshment.

SODAS—ICES—SANDWICHES CANADA DRY GINGER ALE

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THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE

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Boston 78 Nantucket 70

Buffalo 78 New Orleans 78

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Chicago 72 Philadelphia 76

Denver 72 Pittsburgh 72

Des Moines 72 Portland, Me. 64

Eastport 54 Portland, Ore. 58

Galveston 82 San Francisco 54

Hatteras 82 St. Louis 74

Helena 58 St. Paul 64

Jacksonville 76 Seattle 56

Kansas City 74 Tampa 56

Los Angeles 58 Washington 76

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:52 p. m.

Wednesday, 6:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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pose of effecting a change in the Government's prohibition policy, not all its directors will vote for Governor Smith.

The 40 directors were asked by the Sun whether, in view of Governor Smith's declaration for a change in the dry law, they would vote for him. Of 11 replies to date four were for the New Yorker, three for Herbert Hoover and four were in doubt.

Sweet and Gentle Woman Favored to Aid in Politics
Better Than Aggressive Type, Business Women in Convention Are Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS—Railroading, office technique, banking, secretarial duties, the professions, and politics have been discussed by women drawn here from all over the United States, and showed the long-distance women have traveled toward "equality."

Of course there were plenty of entertainment features on the convention program of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here. But "pink teas" did not interfere with the serious side of the session.

Addressing one of the groups, Miss Myrtle B. Applebaugh of Easton, Pa., expressed the opinion that a sweet and gentle woman could do more to advance the cause of women in politics than the militant and aggressive type.

Miss Applebaugh, who has been connected with Northampton County Republican head offices for the past 21 years and in charge for the past several years, expressed the belief that the pleasing personality of a woman who could co-operate with men was the main reliance of women in obtaining equality in political affairs.

"I do not deceive myself," said Miss Applebaugh, "in harboring the opinion that men have accepted women in politics on entirely equal terms. Men have been accustomed to running the political game and they feel that they can do the job better than the women. It is the fault only of the women that we permit them to continue to think that way."

Before the end of the meeting, broader questions of world importance are to be acted upon, notably questions of international policies. Whether the convention favors renewal of conversations between the United States and nationals belonging to the League of Nations is one of them. Another is whether the Association will be one of the national organizations participating in the work of the national committee on the cause and cure of war.

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Grain Calf with either plain toe or wing tip, red rubber soles. Ideal for Golf, Tennis or Walking.

Plain White Buck and with Snake Trim.

Also White Calf Sport Shoes trimmed with Champagne Calf, Duffel Soles.

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There Is Something That Spurs Us On

to have the best for you . . . in costumes to suit each charming personality . . . and in quick and courteous service . . .

It must be your loyalty and confidence . . . for eighty years men and women of impeccable taste have known they listened to the truth when Hollander said: "This is the finest that can be bought from European and American markets."

Since it is the spirit that drives . . . Hollander thanks you for the incentive derived from your enthusiastic patronage

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July Markdown Sale

In addition to these markdowns with their tremendous savings, we have secured from many of our best makers thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of new merchandise, on which they have taken drastic markdowns. These special purchases are noted by a star.

★Starred items represent special purchases.

MARK DOWN—Women's Dresses

Dresses, Imp. Chiffon, orig. 39.50, price 25.00

Printed Crepe Dresses, orig. 39.50, price 25.00

Long-Sleeved Lace Dresses, orig. 150.00, price 49.50

★ Printed Chiffon Dresses, special 29.75

Geo. Crepe Ensembles, print dresses, orig. 35.00, price 25.00

★ Navy Georgette Dresses, pleated tiers, drapes, special 22.50

Lace Afternoon Dresses, orig. 75.50, price 49.50

★ Beaded Evening Gowns, orig. 39.5

NATION SERVED WITH EFFICACY BY AIR CABINET

New Official Type Brought
to Washington Through
Advance of Aviation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three young men compose the "Air Cabinet" of the United States. They are, respectively, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, of War, and of the Navy for Aeronautics. The young men bring something new to Washington's official type. They are as much at home in the sky as round a conference table. Together they form the Air Co-ordination Committee which is a sort of clearing house for technical aviation matters; at the same time, unofficially, each of the three is occupied in the advance of Federal aviation.

The three men are strongly individualized. William P. MacCracken Jr., of the Department of Commerce, holds Federal pilot license "Number One," which is another way of saying that he drives his own airplane. Edward P. Warner of the Navy is a former pilot instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where professors are not established lightly. F. Truette Davison of the Army Department holds the Navy Cross "for exceptionally distinguished service."

Distinguished in Varied Fields
Each of the three has won distinction outside of his present field. Mr. Warner, at M. I. T., was one of the country's foremost technicians in aeronautics. The other two are, by training, lawyers. Mr. MacCracken attained his law degree at the University of Chicago. He is secretary of the American Bar Association. Mr. Davison came to Washington after experience in the New York Legislature, and as first chairman of the National Crime Commission. He had a Columbia degree in law.

Asked to describe Mr. MacCracken,

a friend summed him up as a "big, bluff, modern young American executive." No one apparently has seen Mr. MacCracken ruffled. His geniality is trouble proof. Perhaps his most delicate recent task was the apportionment of seats among members of Congress and their relatives when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh recently offered to take legislators aloft.

It was a delicate matter. The flights and first-hand experience in flying for national legislators promised an inestimable good to aviation. People who would not leave the ground with any other pilot would fly with Colonel Lindbergh. The unusual circumstances required skill and diplomacy from the master of ceremonies.

In seven days' flying Colonel Lindbergh carried more than 1100 passengers. In the same time Mr. MacCracken turned away ten times that number of would-be passengers. The endurance of the two men was about equal.

Won in Glider Contest
Mr. Warner has been interested in aviation ever since, as a 15-years-old boy, he and a pal in the Volkman School, Boston, got permission to enter a home-made glider in a collegiate contest. He emerged from the contest with a silver cup. He graduated from Harvard and, in 1918, became chief physicist for the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics.

Mr. Davison's career is equally interesting. His father was the Henry I. Davison who was partner of J. P. Morgan and was Red Cross War Administrator. Mr. Davison's Navy Cross testifies to his gallantry, but the story of his interest in aviation at Yale fills out the picture.

It was an uphill struggle there, but, as a sophomore in 1916 he and some boys organized an "Air Club" which centered proudly round a Curtiss "F" boat, with 100 horsepower motor. Mr. Davison remembers it as a flying tub.

By persistent efforts Mr. Davison and associates got permission to "co-operate" with the Navy in Sandy Hook maneuvers and they surprised everybody when the flying boat spotted the "attacking fleet" in the maneuvers. Such is the Air Cabinet as at present constituted.

Motorcars of 1929 Are Faster, More Powerful and Less Noisy

New Models Increase Piston Displacement and Compression Ratios—Represent Improvements in Workmanship and Style

Automotive engineers have responded to popular demand by increasing the power of their engines in the 1929 models now being shown all over the country. In 1926 approximately 8 per cent of all models were equipped with engines developing less than 35 horsepower. The 1928 motor passenger vehicles increased this number to about 3 per cent, while the 1929 engines are even higher powered.

Congested traffic conditions have made quick acceleration necessary. The power to get ahead of traffic is a very desirable consideration in any car. In addition, the interest in racing has added to the general enthusiasm for high power and speed. With highways becoming smoother and better aligned every year, a high-powered motor is controlled much easier than ever before.

To satisfy the demand, automotive engineers considered three methods. The piston displacement might be increased, the engine speeds raised by the means of effective pressure increased by better valving or higher compression ratios.

Four-Cylinder Class Improved
Nowhere has the problem of more power been more acute than in the four-cylinder class. In the new four now on the market the average displacement has been increased most noticeably. They respond quickly to the desire of the driver without losing the smoothness so pleasant in the larger engines.

From 1925 to 1927 the trend of cylinder displacement in the six-cylinder class was decidedly downward, but it shifted sharply upward in 1928. For the coming year the upward trend has been held to the highest possible point. In the eight-cylinder class very few changes have occurred. The little difference noticeable has been toward increasing the average displacement.

To increase piston displacement, weight must be added to the engine. This has meant added weight in the chassis parts, so that the 1929 cars hold to the road better than has been the case in the lighter vehicles. In 1926 but 3 per cent of all car models had compression ratios of 5 to 1 or over. Twenty-one per cent of the 1928 models were in this class, which shows how engineers in the automotive field have taken this method for obtaining more power. This is strictly in accordance with European practice.

Not only has the compression pressure of many engines been raised, but the general average of all cars has increased to an almost equal extent. The fact that the number of models with engines of less than 4½ to 1 ratio has decreased over 21 per cent since 1926, shows that a greater change has taken place in this group than in the highest ratio class.

Motorists Seek Better Fuel

Increased compression means increased detonations using ordinary fuel, but with the advent of higher powered engines has come the distribution of anti-knock fuels, the most widely used of which is ethyl gasoline. Complete scavenging of the piston chambers is necessary to get the ultimate in power without knocking or detonation, and it is common practice today for the motorist to clean out the chambers with ethyl mixtures and then use a lower priced fuel until the carbon deposit becomes noticeable again.

Aluminum pistons and cylinder heads are used commonly on the new 1929 models. After years of experiment, aluminum alloys have been developed which seem to respond to the higher compression ratios without very noticeable detonation. Aluminum, being lighter than other metals formerly employed, gives the engineer a wider range for piston displacements.

To obtain increased power it has been found very practical to speed

up the engines to a point which have been out of the question a few years ago. In six and eight-cylinder engines, speeds of over 3000 revolutions per minute are becoming common. In 1928 over 20 models showed this speed or better, an increase of seven models over 1927. This increase has been accompanied by 1929 passenger motor vehicles, but it is safe to say this increased percentage will trend upward. Four cylinder models have also been influenced by this tendency, although not to the extent of the sixes and eights. The most striking example is the new Ford engine, which develops a maximum power at 2200 revolutions per minute, 600 revolutions per minute greater than the speed of the Model T.

British Model Recalled
The Sunbeam Motor Vehicle Company of England built an engine in 1925 carrying two banks of cylinders, six in line on each side, which developed 6000 revolutions per minute. The success of this model, in a measure, paved the way for American automotive engineers.

In 1927, more than 80 per cent of the passenger motor vehicles were equipped with oil cleaners of various types which compares with the 1925 machines when only 35 per cent of the cars were so equipped. For the coming year oil cleaners will be in universal use.

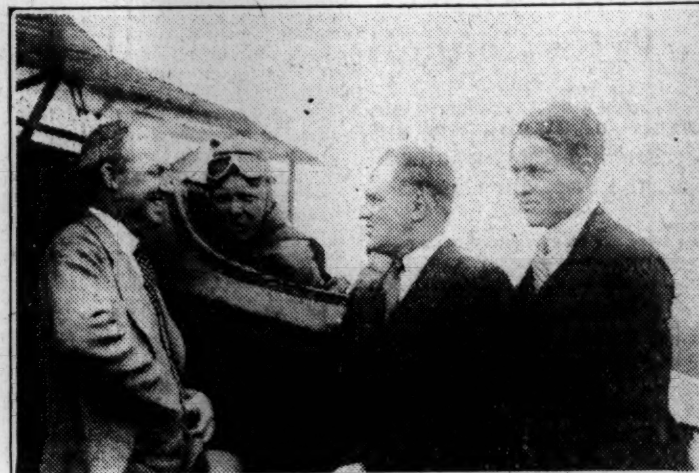
A rather remarkable change has taken place in wheel diameters during the past 10 years. The average outside diameter of tires used as standard equipment in 1918 was 33½ inches. On the 1929 models the average is slightly over 30½ inches. This decrease has been accompanied with the exception of 1925 and 1926, which was the period when balloon tires were introduced. Many engineers at that time adopted the larger balloons without decreasing the wheel diameters.

Models Increase Rear Tread
The tendency on the new models for 1929 is to increase the tread at the rear of the car by a few inches, since the space available for comfortable rear seats, not only too large with high pressure tires, was reduced to an inadequate figure by the use of balloons.

With the exception of cars in the lowest priced class, the price per pound of automobiles has been steadily decreasing. In line with this reduction, higher grade materials have been used and careful workmanship practiced. The 1929 jobs are not only very stylish, with speedy body lines, but are soundly constructed, so that even the highest priced car on the road has no more claim to distinction than even the lowest marked Ford. The women today can go to market in a car which can be operated more economically than even the old-fashioned horse and buggy. And, furthermore, there can be no chance for envious glances at the biggest motor vehicle she meets, for even the least of these small jobs can take its place in any company. The 1929 automobile is regarded as an engineering triumph which compels admiration from everyone.

Award Goes to Boston
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has received the first prize of the Public Utilities Advertising Association for its advertisement entitled "Electricity—Ready to Serve You" submitted in a recent national better copy contest conducted by the association in co-operation with the National Electric Light Association. This contest included more than 2500 advertisements submitted by approximately 200 public utility companies embracing the entire country.

Aides in Aerial Progress



Three Departments of the United States Government Have an Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, and, of Course, They Consult With Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. In the Picture, Left to Right, Are: William P. MacCracken Jr., Colonel Lindbergh, F. Truette Davison and Edward P. Warner.

China Asserts Right to Fix Its Own Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

Bolshevik Government alone was the friend of China. There are still communistic groups in China and they are attempting to sow the seeds of discord and to prevent the development of amity and good will between China and the United States and European countries.

"Feeling that complete recognition by the United States at this time would do much to stabilize conditions in China and nullify any Communist activities, I sincerely hope that our Government will immediately accord the fullest recognition to the Nationalist Government in China."

Status of Foreigners Settled
NANKING (AP)—The Nationalist Government Council has issued regulations governing the status of foreigners during the period between the expiration of old treaties and the conclusion of new ones. The Government recently announced its intention of negotiating new treaties with the powers to replace those which were considered disadvantageous to China.

All diplomatic and consular representatives, the regulations state, shall be entitled to treatment in accordance with the provisions of Chinese law and the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

Pending enforcement of a national tariff schedule, regular customs duties on imports into and exports from China shall be collected in accordance with the existing tariff schedules, applicable equally for citizens and aliens.

Any question not provided for by these regulations shall be settled in accordance with international law and Chinese municipal law.

New Bedford Mill Guard Withdrawn

No Sign of Trouble as Few
Operatives Go Back to
Work on Second Day

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Releases of 90 national guardsmen, held in reserve as a precaution against violence in the strike of 25,000 mill operatives in the mills of this city, was decided upon when picket lines and crowds at the mills were reduced to a minimum at the opening of the mill gates.

A check up revealed that of about 20 strikers who went to work Monday when the mills opened after 12 weeks of lockout, but will not start work if any want to work on Tuesday.

The official report of the police showed that 159 employees went through mill gates. Of this number it was estimated that all but 46 were overseers and office workers, who have not been in strike. Of the 46 believed to be operatives, all but a few have been working since the strike started on April 16. Strike leaders said that the total of 46 operatives who did go to work was about half of the number that have been reporting during the strike period.

It was the opinion of some close to the manufacturers that the mills would continue to open for the remainder of the week with any possible break in their ranks coming next week if the strikers continued adamant. The manufacturers are all members of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

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REICH ZEPPELIN IS ALMOST READY FOR TRIAL TRIP

Flights Contemplated to the
United States—Non-Stop
Flight Record

BERLIN—The last few days have been important ones in the history of German aviation, for on Saturday Germany regained the world's duration record for a nonstop flight with 65 hours, 14 minutes, while today the new Zeppelin airship LZ-127 will be christened "Graf Zeppelin." The new record was established by Rittex and Zimmermann, two of the best pilots in the employ of the Junkers works, with an all-metal Junkers monoplane fitted with a Junkers engine of the Bremen type which so successfully crossed the Atlantic. The previous record was held for a short time by Italy and was beaten by seven hours.

In the opinion of competent observers, however, records of this kind are of little practical value, since it is a well-known fact that an engine will run practically indefinitely, the length of the flight depending mainly on the possibility of carrying a little more gasoline than the last record holder. The LZ-127, first Zeppelin airship, will be officially christened, and it is noted with satisfaction that it is called after its inventor, who has done so much to make this type of rigid airship popular.

The christening will be done by the Countess Brandenstein-Zepelin, the only child of Count Zeppelin. The ship will be christened with several flights to the United States at given dates which will be fixed weeks beforehand, in order to prove that airships can be used as regular and dependable means of transportation across the Atlantic and need not wait for good weather.

The flight around the world planned this year is postponed till next year because the erecting of depots is meeting with difficulties. The ship will be ready at the end of this week, but will not start until the middle of August, because the plant for producing the special "fuel gas" used instead of gasoline is not yet ready. The saloons and state-rooms of the ship are luxuriously furnished. The pillars of the dining saloon are mahogany paneled and the walls are covered with brocade. The cabins have Japanese wallpaper and very comfortable beds.

London Financial Press Syndicated

The Economist, Financial News
and Other Prominent News-
papers Amalgamated

LONDON—The formation of a new newspaper group comprising a number of influential financial journals is announced with £500,000 capital. It is to be known as the Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Limited, with Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswood as the chief proprietors.

The journals included are the Economist, the Financial News, a daily London Investment organ; the Investors Chronicle, the London Stock Exchange Weekly, the Journal of Commerce, the Daily Liverpool Shipping and Trade Journal, the Banker, an international monthly journal published in London. The directors include John Walter

Hills, a member of Parliament, director of the Swedish Match Company and formerly financial secretary to the Treasury; Col. Vernon Willey, director of Lloyd's bank and ex-president of the Federation of British Industries; Brendan Bracken, chairman of the Financial News; Maj. Gen. Guy Dawnay, chairman of Gordon Hotels; Alwyn Parker, director of Lloyd's bank, and Nigel Bond, director of Eyres & Spottiswood, Limited.

It is understood that Walter T. Layton will continue as editor of the Economist, Sir Hilton Young as editor of Financial News, and George J. Holmes, editor of the Investors' Chronicle. The scheme provides for a board of trustees to control the editorial policy of the Economist much upon the lines adopted by The Times to insure a continuity of the policy of independence.

The Daily Mail in this connection says: "Further developments of an interesting character may be expected, for the new company will have very large resources and proposals, we believe, to follow a policy of energetic expansion."

In the meanwhile, another development in the direction of the syndication of the British newspaper press is announced in the acquisition by the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., with which Lord Rothermere is associated, of the Gloucestershire Echo, a daily evening journal published in Cheltenham, the purchase price being £175,000.

Krassin Is Only 25 Miles Distant From Italia Crew

Ice-Breaker Is Looked to for
Rescue of the Marooned
Men

OSLO (AP)—On the ability of the ice breaker Krassin to reach the marooned members of the Noble party under Lieutenant Vigliani, near Foy Island, depends their safety.

The only other possibility of saving them is through the effort of the steamer Brazanza, which is steaming northward from Kings Bay in an attempt to reach them by another route.

The Krassin at last accounts was only 25 miles from the stranded group, but was still struggling with bad ice conditions. The higher summer temperatures have caused soft ice surfaces, preventing the further advance of the ship with its skis. These conditions make impossible help from the air except in the way of provisions.

According to Swedish reports, Lieutenant Vigliani and his men have stores sufficient for three months, but Lieutenant Lindborg's report of his stay with them shows that they are not oversupplied with appetizing food.

While messages from the expeditionary forces give evidence that every effort is being made to rescue the men and also find Capt. Roald Amundsen, the dispatches hold out little hope of ever determining the fate of the balloon party. Nevertheless it can be said that all hope has not yet been abandoned.

Not yet been abandoned. The three men headed by Dr. Finn Malmgren, who started weeks ago for North Cape. The search for Captain Amundsen has by no means been given up, and the airman with the Krassin—the main object of which ship is to break through to Foy Island—has participated in this search.

BALUTCHITCH ASKED TO FORM MINISTRY

BELOGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Unable to get political leaders in the capital to agree upon a new Cabinet, King Alexander has turned to his Minister to Germany, Zivoin Balutitch.

The Minister has been ordered to return to Belgrade and take up the task of constructing a Cabinet.

POLICE AS TAX-COLLECTORS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—The office of income-tax collector has been added to the many varied duties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in the Northwest Territories, word having been received from Ottawa by Maj. James Ritchie, the commander here. Special instructions at compiling income-tax returns will be given to all members of the police who are to be sent on duty into the Territories this year.

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LETTER AGAINST GOV. BREWSTER IS DISPROVED

Charge—Made in Roman
Catholic Churches on Eve
of Election Is Refuted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Statements made by the Indian agent at Eastport and members of the State Executive Council have brought to public attention a correction by them of some passages in a diocesan letter which figured in the campaign against Gov. Ralph H. Brewster for nomination for United States Senator, being read in many Roman Catholic churches of the State at a time too late for explanation or reply before the primary.

The information now available has brought about much criticism of the eleventh-hour methods of this ecclesiastical participation in the campaign, which is believed by Mr. Brewster's supporters to have turned thousands of votes against their candidate, especially in the French Canadian towns of northern and eastern Maine, where sentiment until the day before the election appeared reasonably favorable to the Governor.

Another unusual factor is pointed out in a declaration by the Secretary of the State, that 25,000 Democrats took part in the Republican primary.

Evidence Contradicts Letter
The letter in question, written by the Rt. Rev. John Gregory Murray, Bishop of Portland, conveyed the implication that the Governor had, practically alone, stood in the way of the granting of a \$20,000 appropriation to French Canadian Catholic mission and convent at the Pleasant Point Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Indians, whereas the evidence now presented is to the effect that Governor Brewster approved a somewhat larger appropriation than the Indian Agent recommended.

A statement signed by the three members of the executive committee on Indian affairs sets forth that the Indian Agent recommended only \$10,000 as adequate for rebuilding, that income from the remainder of the fund is needed for relief work, and that the committee agreed unanimously with the agent's recommendation. Lewis O. Barrows, A. C. T. Wilson and S. Viles are the committee members.

The bishop's letter recounted that the Legislature had authorized the Governor's Council to act upon a petition by the Indians to take \$20,000 out of their trust funds in addition to \$6000 of insurance on the former structure.

"The chaplain of the Indians," he wrote, "interviewed all the members of the council and was assured that they were practically unanimous in their disposition to allow to the Indians the amount requested." The three members of the committee on Indian affairs said they were the only council members interviewed.

\$6000 Instead of \$20,000
"After many months of waiting," the letter continued, "the chaplain was notified that the Governor of the State had decided to give the Indians \$6000 to be handled by the Indian agent instead of the \$20,000 for which the Indians had asked."

Fireproof buildings, such as diocesan authorities deemed advisable, were estimated to cost between \$60,000 and \$100,000, the bishop said, and added: "One can readily see how inadequate is the \$6000 allowed by the Governor. No revenue is available from any source except the charity of the good people of the diocese."

Describing the faithfulness of this Indian tribe to the Roman Catholic Church, he added that they "are willing to take a large part of their diminishing fund" to provide a church and convent, "but the Governor of this State says they may have less than one-third of the amount they requested out of their own funds."

Bishop Murray then requested that an appeal be made for contributions to aid in rebuilding the mission, specifying that announcement should be made on Sunday, June 17, which

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was the day before the primary, that a collection would be taken on the following Sunday.

The action of the Executive Council was taken eight months before the diocesan letter was issued and is embodied in minutes of Sept. 30, 1927, essentially as follows:

"Ordered, that the sum of \$12,000 be expended by Joseph E. Gove, agent for the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians, for the construction of a new church reservation of the tribe at Pleasant Point, Perry.

"The insurance on the building destroyed, amounting to \$6000 shall be applied to the expense of construction of the new building, and the balance of \$6000 shall be taken from the funds of the tribe."

The committee on Indian affairs points out in its statement that "The trust fund to which reference is made"—from which the \$20,000 was proposed to be taken—"now has a balance to its credit of \$14,000, and more than one third of this fund was added to the insurance money to provide for the reconstruction of this church."

Indian Agent's Statement
The Indian agent, Mr. Gove, has written in a recent letter: "It was my judgment that the draft upon the trust fund of the tribe should be as light as possible for this building in order that the income of this fund, which is available for poor relief should not be unnecessarily depleted."

Mr. Gove also said: "Confirming my report to the Governor and Council, it was my judgment that a suitable church comparable with the one destroyed could be built for approximately \$10,000. Such a structure would be a permanent improvement to that to be found in most communities of this size in this section of the State."

The statement by Messrs. Barrows, Wilson and Viles says: "The members of the committee on Indian Affairs, the only ones who have been interviewed in relation to the reconstruction of the church. They were unanimous in agreement with the Indian agent who had recommended \$10,000 as adequate for the reconstruction of a church comparable with the one that was destroyed."

POLAND REJECTS TREATY PROPOSED BY LITHUANIANS
WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Government has rejected a draft treaty submitted by Lithuania for settlement of various difficulties existing between the two countries which has been under negotiation for some time.

The Lithuanian project, as made public in a series of articles, the question of the ownership of the city of Vilna still remains open and it is this point which a Polish note refuses to take into consideration.

At the same time the note says that the Polish Government is willing to continue direct negotiations with Lithuania for the purpose of establishing good understanding between the two countries and proposes to continue the present negotiations within the limits of a program recently drawn up at Königsberg.

SMALL COINS FOR MEXICO
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—As a means of ending the shortage of coins of small denominations that has existed in Mexico for some time, the Bank of Mexico has authorized the national mint to coin immediately 500,000 pesos worth of 1, 2 and 5 centavos pieces. These coins will be of bronze.

SEEPAGE WATER SAVED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
YAKIMA, Wash.—Salvage of water from the Wapato irrigation project of the Yakima Valley is sufficient to supply 15,000 acres of land and produce crops valued at \$750,000. Water that percolates through the gravelly formation is carried by a system of drains and canals to land not otherwise supplied.

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Astronomy Study May Be Fostered in "Sky Theater"

Museum of Natural History
Intends to Build \$500,000
Planetarium in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A "sky theater" where stars and planets will be reproduced at will for the entertainment and instruction of persons interested in astronomy, will be built in New York if arrangements projected by the American Museum of Natural History are carried to completion.

The planetarium will be similar to one being erected in Chicago, which is to be the first of its kind in the United States. The funds for its construction were donated by Max Adler, a retired business man.

According to Dr. G. Clyde Fisher, of the Museum of Natural History, general interest in astronomy is growing rapidly. The Amateur Astronomical Association which he was instrumental in organizing several months ago has 500 members who meet twice a month, he said. Planetariums, he added, have done much throughout Europe to popularize interest in astronomical observation.

The plan for the "sky theater" calls for construction of a large dome which, when the lights are turned out, gives the observers the impression that they are looking at the heavens. A complicated lighting machine in the center of the hall throws its rays against the dome, tracing the course of the different stars across the sky.

The planetarium, according to Dr. George H. Sherwood, acting director of the museum, will cost about \$300,000. It is intended to construct first a temporary planetarium near a corner of the present museum property. Ultimately it will be included in the \$1,700,000 astronomical hall, which is a part of the extensive building program that the museum expects to complete within a few years.

German Fascisti Are in Rebellion

Nationalists' Extreme Wing
Wish to Oppose Government at Every Step

BERLIN—The German Nationalist Party,

NEW PRIVILEGES FOR CZECHS IN HAMBURG PACT

Preparations for Increase of Trade Through the Northern Port

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—A new agreement has been arrived at between Germany and Czechoslovakia upon the port of Hamburg, involving highly liberal terms for the latter state.

It provides that the region of port appurtenances for Czechoslovakian navigation is to be in part of the free area, farthest south, known as the "Saal Hafen," and will be 1800 by 450 feet in dimension. In this part wharves and warehouses for transit traffic will be set up, and a ship repairing yard will also be built.

Northern Ports Preferred
Bohemia and Moravia, even in pre-war days, looked to the North Sea rather than to the Adriatic as the natural trade outlet. Consequently Hamburg and Danzig were of far greater account to them than Trieste or Fiume. In the Treaty of Versailles, Czechoslovakia's interests in Hamburg were carefully guarded. Hamburg standing on an international river, the Elbe, is both a sea and river port, and in good water communication with Prague and other important industrial centers in north Bohemia.

Danzig Trade Grows
In the years following the war the port of Danzig was little used by Czechoslovakia owing to the unstable conditions then prevailing in Poland and Danzig. During the last few years, however, the volume of Czechoslovak trade passing through that port has considerably increased. Although exports from Czechoslovakia through or to Danzig only amounted in 1926 to 1410 tons, the imports into Czechoslovakia through that port were given at 44,874 tons. This import trade has increased greatly during 1927, for from January to November of that year the amount of trade rose to 65,784 tons. Czechoslovakia's imports through Danzig are chiefly iron and other metallic ores, while her exports include iron goods, timber and sugar. There is no doubt that the trade between Czechoslovakia via Hamburg would develop still further, were it not for the customs charges in Poland. It is hoped, however, that the forthcoming tariff convention between Poland and Czechoslovakia will facilitate matters in this direction.

SCHOOLS TO WARN AGAINST BETTING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Education Authority a discussion took place on the question of whether the Authority should permit a broadcast on the evils of betting to be exhibited in the schools. John Biggar moved that permission be given for the broadcast to be exhibited in schools. He was quite certain that the information it contained, if circulated, would help to make people realize that the desire to obtain something for nothing ended in failure. On a division the motion of Mr. Biggar was carried by 13 votes to 11.

EUROPE EATING MORE ORANGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The propagators of the catch phrase, "Eat More Fruit," have earned the gratitude of the Spanish

Chinese Is Really Quite Easy to Learn, and Necessary, Too, Foreigners Find

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEKING—Foreign residents of Peking have always rather prided themselves on their conscientious study of the Chinese language, disdaining the Eurasian jargon, or "pidgin," commonly used between natives and aliens in most other parts of the country. But indications are a knowledge of the language will soon be taken for granted, instead of being regarded as a peculiar distinction.

Certain large organizations, such as the oil companies, the customs and postal services, and all missionary enterprises, for many years have made the understanding of Chinese either compulsory or the basis for promotion, but the men in these lines have been few in comparison with those in independent business undertakings, and the common attitude has been to regard Chinese as practically impossible for the ordinary man.

In Shanghai where the Chinese themselves speak many dialects and often resort to "pidgin" in order to understand one another, there has been a fairly good excuse for assuming it hopeless for a foreigner to attempt to learn the language. Business men would hire native translators. But British firms realized that it was becoming more important to be able to associate freely with their dealers and competitors, and a language school was established by

exporter of oranges. The season is just over, and it is now seen that a record number of boxes has been sold, the total figures exceeding 10,250,000. Hamburg has this year jumped from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 boxes. The biggest harvest of sweet oranges is gathered in the Valencia district, whereas bitter oranges, from which marmalade is made, come from Seville.

Spain's best customer is the United Kingdom, and a large share of her economic prosperity depends on the quantities of oranges, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes consumed by the British people. Hence Spanish fruit is frequently cheaper in London than it is in Madrid.

Outlet Sought for Tibetans' Trade

Explorer to Seek Out New Safe Routes to Assamese and Burmese Markets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—Vast unexploited trade possibilities are presented by the Assamese and Burmese frontiers, in the opinion of J. E. Barton, who is about to resume his geographical explorations in China on behalf of a Cambridge University fund for geographical exploration.

Mr. Barton has already spent two and a half years in Yunnan and his remarks on the trade potentialities of the remoter regions of the Tibetan marches are based on his observations during that period.

At present trade in furs, musk, gold and other valuable commodities carried on between Yunnan and the Tibetan marches is held up owing to lack of proper transport facilities. Musk is sold for Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 for two balls in Attunze market on the Chinese border, whereas it costs between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 for a single ball in Burma and India. This trade, in Mr. Barton's opinion, must be immense, for the internal customs accounts indicate it amounts to something like £5,000,000.

The return trade consists of manufactured commodities ranging from lamp oil to felt hats. Lamp oil is so dear that it is only used as fuel for temple lamps. Owing to the depredations carried on by robbers on caravans it takes about two and a half months to travel from Yunnan-fu to Attunze, whereas if the route from Port Hertz was completed, the journey could be accomplished in 15 days, with the additional advantage that 10 days of it would be spent in British territory.

"Personally," said Mr. Barton, "I have always found the Chinese very courteous and polite. Even robbers will give you due warning of the dangers of the road and suggest that for a consideration they will protect you."

Bulgarians and Slavs Fraternize at Prague International Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—One of the most interesting features of the great international agrarian convention, held at Prague recently in connection with the tenth anniversary of the creation of the State of Czechoslovakia, was the intimate co-operation between the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian delegations.

These groups took special pains to display a complete absence of the antagonism which exists between the peasants of Bulgaria and most of those in Yugoslavia. During the big parade and at some of the meetings the visitors from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were given places of

prominence, and on such occasions they acted as one delegation, forming a single, united group. At the close of the convention the Bulgarian and Yugoslav delegates called a common meeting of all the Bulgarians and Yugoslavs in Prague interested in the agrarian movement, and many people attended. Not less than a dozen persons from Bulgaria, Serbia and Croatia spoke there on the question of unity among all the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula, each speaker using his own language without an interpreter. All those present seemed to favor a greater degree of unity between the Bulgarians and the people of Yugoslavia.

The cordial relations existing between the Bulgarians and the Yugoslavs at Prague created a deep and agreeable impression on the Czechs and other peoples participating in the convention. The Czech press commented very favorably on the movement toward an improvement in Bulgarian-Jugoslav relations and expressed the hope and conviction that Bulgaria would soon become an esteemed and trusted member of the great Slav family of nations.

It is coming as a surprise to many students to discover that Chinese is really quite easy, as languages go, lacking the complication of European tongues. Chinese is monosyllabic and one short word, pronounced in different tones, has several meanings, but the official Mandarin dialect is not difficult for foreigners to enunciate. Mandarin, which is the local dialect of Peking, is said by the Chinese themselves to have a better accent when spoken by most Americans than by southern Chinese.

In a few months most foreigners become so accustomed to being complimented on their fluency, that they usually decide they can get along without their teachers. But dismissing a teacher is often not often easily accomplished. The polite gentleman continues to call frequently, bringing gifts of cakes and fruit, explaining that he calls merely for the pleasure of it.

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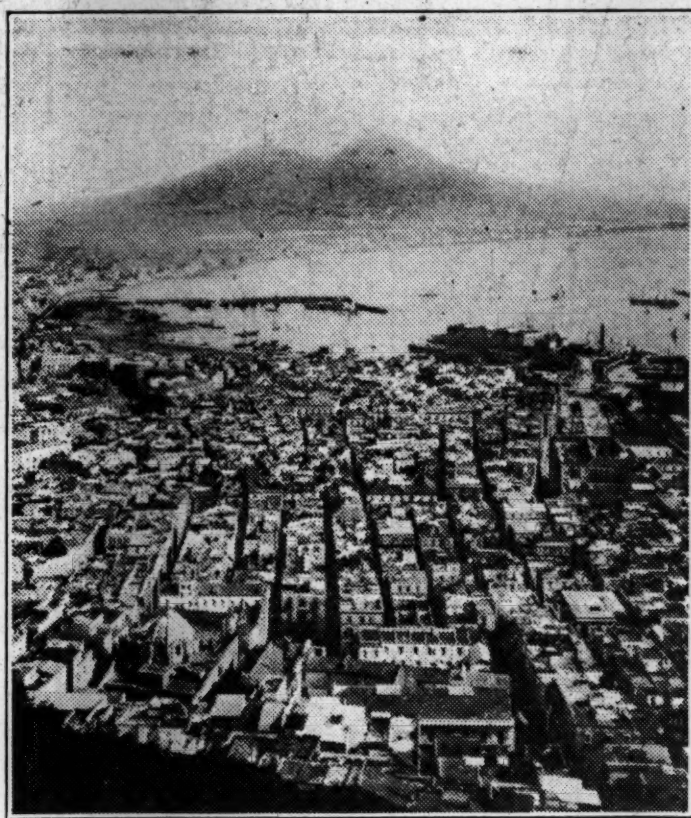
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Vesuvius and the Bay



General View of Naples and the Bay, Looking Toward Vesuvius.

Cameos of European Cities

Naples, Lovely in Situation, on Its Curving Bay, and Interesting in Its People's Sunny South

By CLIVE HOLLAND

THE charm of Naples lies first of all in its loveliness of situation. There is the sunlight; the exquisite curve of the bay, with water of an indescribable blue; and the low symmetrical silhouette of world-famed Vesuvius in the distance. Those in search of loveliness can ask little more.

But to many an equal charm lies in Naples' inhabitants. The Neapolitan is a true son of the south, and of the brilliant sunshine in which the greater portion of his days is passed. He is gay, inconsequent, impulsive.

His city is more fair when viewed from the sea of its incomparable bay. Upon closer acquaintance it is full of narrow, tortuous streets which seem like deep fissures between the towering houses. Naples is a city in which one can easily get lost. It is bewildering in its lack of plan, and is, of the Old World, the noisiest of cities, seeming never to be silent night or day. Even the intense heat

of a Neapolitan summer cannot bring a hush to it.

There is one feature that at once strikes the stranger to Naples who visits her when the weather is hot. Then one sees the Neapolitans forsaking the overpowering stuffiness of ancient tenements and literally living in the street, even cooking over little charcoal stoves, and washing their children and babies as though in the privacy of their homes.

To know Naples thoroughly one must live there, but much may be learned by the observant who takes up his stand at, say, the Porto Nolana, or the Porta Capuana, the latter finely sculptured, with an ancient round tower on either side of it, one of the finest Renaissance gateways in existence, and far more interesting than the castle to which it is attached, built in 1484 by Ferdinand of Aragon. Here, at these two gates, one finds crowds surging, instinct with the mercurial temperament that has distinguished the Neapolitans throughout their history.

It may be claimed that the great Piazza del Plebiscito is the social center of the city life. Round it are many cafes, and it is worth while to spend some time at one of these in studying the passers-by as well as the types of the habitués. Across the square the red walls of the Royal Palace give a touch of color to the scene. This Palace is now the property of the state, only a suite of apartments is reserved for the ruler of Italy and his family; and beneath this roof is the National Museum, which none should fail to see. And opposite, forming the center of the vast semicircle with its Doric columns, is the Church of San Francesco di Paola, with a dome copied from that of the Pantheon at Rome. It

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There are many shady streets in Naples; narrow, and shut in by lofty buildings. These are pleasant to explore in the heat of the day. The Via Roma and Via Chiaia are both noted for their shops, and the former leads one to the great park of Naples, known as the Villa Nazionale. Here one finds a delightful spot with green avenues and vistas of the blue sea. It is the resort of all classes of Neapolitans, and is a recognized rest place for so diverse types as the nurse with her perambulator and the man of business. Here occasionally are held fairs. On occasion there are many booths devoted to the sale of books, which are eagerly picked over. No more beautiful spot in Naples exists in which to greet oncoming night, that blue darkness that seems to envelop one, and to watch Vesuvius melt away into the dusk, its plume of smoke dimly illuminated by the internal fires, and a string of glowworm-like lights marking the way to its summit.

MR. BALDWIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORK OF GREAT SCOTSMAN

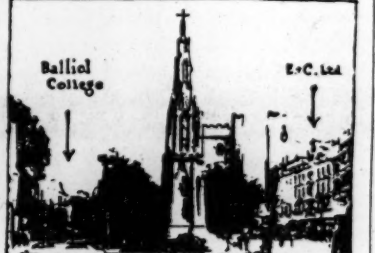
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, paid a tribute to Bonar Law, when he unveiled a memorial window to this great Scotsman and his wife, which has been erected in the West United Free Church, Helensburgh.

Mr. Baldwin said: "His chief characteristics were what we all here should like to feel are the best characteristics of that great race from which he sprang. 'I should join it with an integrity which nothing could affect. And then I would give him courage. Courage is not as common a thing as many people would have you believe, and he had it in a double degree, moral and physical; a man of very deep affections, but, like many such men, shy, reserved, and hiding his inner self from the world beneath a husk, but withal deeply, intensely, and profoundly sensitive.

"His loyalty again, was a remarkable feature—loyalty to his country, to the cause he espoused, and to his friends, and to all that worked with him. Of him, indeed, might Tennyson have been thinking when he said: 'He spoke no evil, no nor listened to it.' The great thing that Bonar Law had done, he said, was to leave a memory behind of a great man who was an example to them in his exalted position, an example of the purest love of country, and an example of the performance of duty."

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Announcement in Financial Column,
Daily Dispatch, March, 1928

DOUBLED PROFIT

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SIDNEY F. WICKS Joint Managing Director

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Telegrams: Creative, Manchester

Restaurant Owner Causes Palestine Appeal to London

Sabbath-Closing Test Case in Tel-Aviv to Be Referred to Privy Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is to be called upon to deal with a novel problem—that of the right of a Jewish municipality in Palestine to insist on the closing of Jewish shops in the municipal area on the Sabbath. The question arises out of a Sabbath-closing by-law made by the town council of Tel-Aviv—a purely Jewish town of some 35,000 inhabitants in the neighborhood of Jaffa. This by-law was disregarded by a Jewish restaurant proprietor. He was brought before the municipal court and fined £2.

The defendant appealed to the district court of Jaffa, which gave judgment to the effect that the by-law was invalid. The case was then taken up by the Government of Palestine, which appealed, through the attorney-general, to the High Court in Jerusalem. The High Court gave judgment against the Government, affirming the decision of the courts below. It is now announced that, in view of the importance of the issues involved, the Municipality of Tel-Aviv, pursuant to the approval of the Government, has decided to take the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Violation of Mandate Charged
The validity of the by-law turns on the interpretation of Art. 15 of the Palestine Mandate, which provides that "no discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language." It was argued against the Sabbath observance by-law that it violated the Mandate inasmuch as it applied only to Jewish shopkeepers, others being exempted from its provisions. To this it is replied that the by-law is in harmony with the intentions of another article of the Mandate, which expressly lays it down that "the Administration of Palestine shall recognize the Holy days of the respective communities in Palestine as legal days of rest for the members



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of such communities." It is also contended that the Tel-Aviv town council, or any other municipal body, is reasonably entitled to make by-laws dealing with Sabbath observance, and that it cannot be said that there is any discrimination against Jews if they are required to close their shops on Saturday in a municipal area which is predominantly Jewish.

A Novel Experience
The situation which has arisen at Tel-Aviv is, in fact, the converse of that which commonly arises in other countries in which the Jewish minority claims, and often obtains, exemption from Sunday closing laws on the ground that it is required by its religion to desist from business on Saturday, and ought not to be penalized by being compelled to observe Sunday as well.

The Privy Council is the highest court of appeal in cases originating in the British Empire outside Great Britain. Palestine being a mandated territory is not, strictly speaking, a part of the Empire. It has, however, been thought necessary that, in case of special importance, there should be a right of appeal to London from the Palestine courts. Up to the present the Judicial Committee has had to deal with only one appeal from Palestine.

ITALIAN WINS STATUE CONTEST
BARKLY WEST, S. A.—The Botha Memorial Committee of the Cape Province has announced the awards in the open competition for an equestrian statue of General Botha. There were 83 competitors from all parts of the world. The first award carrying £500, was secured by an Italian, Raffaello Romanelli; the second place, with £150, by Georges Malissard of France; the third, with £75, by Paul R. Montford of Melbourne, Australia.

GREEK LABOR PROBLEM
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—The Government having promised a favorable solution of the labor question, the conservative tobacco workers have resumed work, but the Communists are attempting to continue the strike.

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LIQUOR EXPENDITURE RISES IN BRITAIN; CONVICTIONS FEWER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Dr. H. M. Vernon, expert in industrial efficiency, opening the discussion on the "scientific control of alcoholism" at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, said that the present per capita expenditure on alcoholic liquors in Great Britain is 15 per cent above the pre-war level, after making due allowance for the cost of living.

The convictions for drunkenness, however, he said, decreased 4

WEST AWAKENS TO PUBLIC NEED OF STATE PARKS

National Conference Points
Out That California Is
Taking Broad Step

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—The importance of establishing state parks throughout the West was emphasized by speakers at the eighth national conference on state parks, which closed here recently.

At a series of sessions held in both San Francisco and this city, the practical problems of state park establishment and management were presented by park directors and supervisors in various parts of the United States.

California, it was pointed out by Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, is at present planning the most comprehensive chain of recreational parks ever attempted by a single state.

Mr. Mather also stated that the National Park Service plans the inauguration of a regional conference among Pacific Coast states, where special problems of park development are being faced.

At the November elections, citizens of this State will be called upon to pass or reject a bond issue which would empower California to begin work on the execution of plans now being drawn by a park commission.

Eastern Parks Provide Model

This commission, recently appointed by Gov. C. C. Young, is under the direction of William E. Cobb, who told conference delegates that the commission's findings will be based upon recommendations of municipal and county groups who are actively aiding the work.

More than 500 persons attended the closing session of the conference, when delegates from eastern states reviewed park problems which they have encountered, in order to guide California in its present enterprise.

Maj. William A. Welch, general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park, which is said to have handled upward of 9,000 visitors last year, said that sound policies appealed to the people, who are learning to appreciate the recreational and educational values of parks.

The first bond issue for the Palisades Park amounted to \$250,000, carried by a majority of only 35,000, he said; a second bond issue for a like amount was carried by 500,000 votes.

Later, when New York came to vote a bond issue of \$15,000,000 in behalf of a state park policy, the vote was carried by a majority of 1,500,000. Each dollar in these issues was to be matched with private subscriptions, a procedure that characterizes the California bond issue, one of \$5,000,000.

Duncan McDuffie, Berkeley, Calif., stated that New York with three times the population of California had park acreage totaling 2,000,000 acres, while California possesses only 14,000 acres. Seven smaller states than California boast of greater park facilities, he said.

World Charge Park Fee
"Administration of State Parks" was the subject of an address by Col. Richard Lieber, director of Indiana. Preparations for the administrative control of California's parks should be expedited, said Colonel Lieber, explaining that the arrangements for receiving visitors at parks require much careful working out.

Colonel Lieber believed that all park directors must look to the time when parks will be on a paying basis, small charges levied on visitors being viewed by him as the ideal operating method.

A. L. Peck, of the Oregon State Highway Commission, stated that modest beginnings are being made in Oregon on park preservation. State highway funds are being utilized to acquire and improve attractive historic sites, scenic spots or timber lands for the people.

C. C. Wiggins of Nebraska stated that in that state, arrangements are

under way for preserving historic sites, with the possibility of prairie lands being included in the state acquisitions.

L. G. Holleran, deputy chief engineer of Westchester County, just outside New York City, told of a county parks program calling for the establishment of golf courses, bathing beaches and amusement centers, as well as for the preservation of historic and beauty spots. Amusement centers are being established, he said, at the instigation of taxpayers of the county, who see advantages accruing to such centers as a consequence of county control. Patrons are charged for making use of the recreational features.

Charge of Drinking at State House Found Groundless

Reports of Misconduct by
Legislators and Officers
Considered Unproved

Charges of drinking and misappropriation of liquor in this Massachusetts State House, for the investigation of which the Legislature designated a special committee, have been found groundless, according to the report of the committee, filed by Senator Hugh A. Gregg, chairman.

The committee makes no recommendation for action, though a minority report by Representative William H. Byrnes urges censure of William M. Porgrave, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who asserted drinking took place in the State House at the time of adjournment of the 1927 legislative session. Mr. Porgrave told the committee he had no personal information on this point, and the committee found the testimony of two detectives who reported to Mr. Porgrave to be vague and heavily outweighed by testimony of other witnesses.

The report concludes that "there has been no evidence submitted that would warrant the committee in substantiating the charge that there was misconduct" by state legislators or other officials.

On charges that seized liquor stored in the Department of Public Safety had been diverted to improper uses the committee reached the conclusion that the charges were not made in good faith, but that the state employee who made them, and some witnesses who corroborated him, made assertions to serve personal ends.

The report criticized these men for insubordination, and said if their information was true they were remiss in keeping it to themselves more than 18 months. The committee, passing on testimony taken in a long investigation by the State Commission on Administration and Finance, believed no further investigation was warranted.

The report closes with this paragraph: "Your committee would emphasize the fact that it is a serious matter to weaken the faith of the people in any branch of their government by irresponsible charges. The committee deprecates the making of any statement or charges which cannot be substantiated. Such a practice only brings suspicion upon those against whom such charges are made, and can accomplish no possible good."

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI TO TEACH AERONAUTICS

MIAMI, Fla.—Two new branches of higher education will be offered students at the University of Miami in the fall when courses in aviation and tropical research will be added, according to an announcement by Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, president.

The school has been given in conjunction with the Curtiss Aviation School, which opens here Dec. 1. The bureau of tropical research is expected to work in co-operation with the naval reserve unit in deep-sea fishery study. The university, Dr. Ashe said, expects to begin its building program, which will include a new music conservatory, the building for tropical research and the main unit.

Stray Dogs Find Happy Homes Through Chicago's New Charity

Spacious Country Kennels House Canines Until They
Are "Adopted"—Venture Chiefly Due to Efforts
of Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Happy homes for homeless hounds, scores of them, are being located through the agency of a new home-finding asylum for Chicago's stray dogs. The institution is designed to help meet the needs of the large canine population of this city which lacks an adequate municipal pound.

Installed in spacious country kennels, 100 dogs wait with wagging tails to be selected for "adoption." And any day when Chicago families drive out to enjoy the country, a goodly number of fortunate pups are invited to ride away from the institution for a taste of a real home.

Any family that wants a pet may visit the rural refuge at Deerfield, a suburb, and select an animal that particularly appeals to them. If they show that they are offering a good home, they can drive away immediately with the dog of their choice.

About 800 animals have been sent out by the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago within the last two months, and only about 100 of that number remain. The home accommodates 200, and it is planned to keep the kennels filled with dog waits received by the society, which has no place to board them in any large numbers in the city.

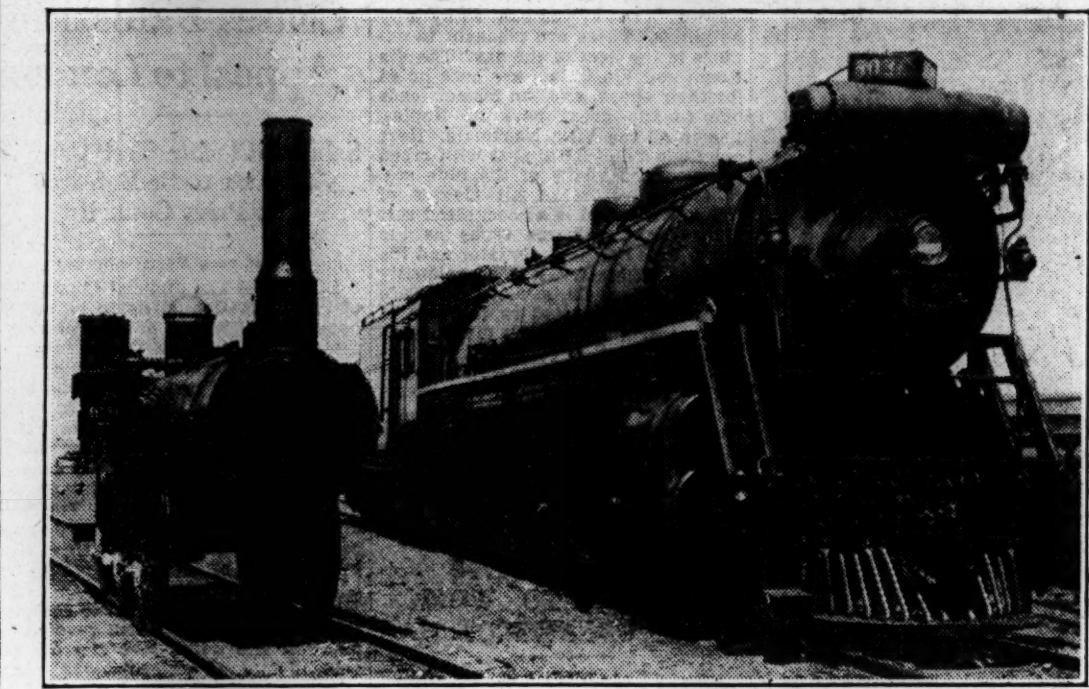
Mrs. Frederic McLaughlin, formerly Irene Castle, is mainly responsible for this new humane venture. She made the arrangements, gave a third of the funds needed, obtained an equal amount as a gift

from a friend, and raised \$2500 toward a maintenance fund from among her acquaintances. The Anti-Cruelty Society made up the rest.

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"Samson" Returns to Adopted Country, Has Ceased Puffing to Become a Monument

MONCTON, N. B.—A pleasant incident of international interest took place at Halifax, N. S., when representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company presented to the Government of Nova Scotia two old locomotives, which at one time operated in the Pictou County coal fields.

One of these locomotives, the "Samson," is the oldest Canadian locomotive in existence. It was built in England in 1838, and brought by sailing vessel to Pictou in 1839, and was operated for many years in the coal fields of that country. It was purchased by the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1892, and from there was taken to St. Louis for the World's Fair of 1894. Later, it was purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio, and added to their collection of old locomotives.

When E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, asked for its return

some months ago, Mr. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, cordially acceded to the request, and not only had the "Samson" returned, but the "Albion," another old Nova Scotia locomotive of somewhat later vintage, constructed some time in the forties, and brought to Nova Scotia.

John J. Cornwell, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, came specially to Halifax to make the presentation. Mr. Rhodes accepted the two engines on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia, and W. U. Appleton, general manager of the Atlantic region, Canadian National Railways, on behalf of Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the National System, accepted the custody of the locomotives, which are placed in the station at Halifax until such time as the Province of Nova Scotia has a permanent building for them.

New Discoveries in Palestine Bear Out Bible Stories

(Continued from Page 1)

hearth may still be traced. In and around these inclosures are scattered potsherds, flint artifacts, loom-weights, spindle whorls and millstones, as well as other objects.

"About 15 minutes' walk east of the fortress was found a group of six fallen limestone monoliths, or massebahs, and the broken fragments of a seventh. These apparently once stood in a 'high place,' such as is often spoken of in the Old Testament.

"Pere Mallon and Dr. Albright do not regard this as the remains of a city, but a 'high place.' The foundations of dwellings they regard as foundations of temporary abodes in which the worshippers sojourned during the spring and autumn festivals, which correspond to the Hebrew Passover and Tabernacles.

"On the theory that these structures existed for temporary dwellings for those attempting festivals at the 'high place,' the question arises, whence did the worshippers come? From the high lands of Moab 4000 feet above, or were there cities in the Ghor from which they came?"

"The explorers rightly conclude on many grounds that it is improbable that the Moabite mountaineers came down here to worship, since, except in winter, the heat would be intolerable to them, and none of their feasts came in winter.

"They accordingly infer that there must have existed during the period 2800-1800 B. C. cities in the Ghor. According to Genesis XVIII and XIX, Zoar, Sodom and Gomorrah were situated here, and were destroyed by a great cataclysm in the days of Abraham.

"It has been proved that the waters of the Dead Sea is gradually rising, and while north of the Lisan the peninsula which juts out into it from the eastern shore—it is from 1200 to 1500 feet deep, south of that peninsula it averages only 15 or 16 feet in depth. It is altogether probable that at the time indicated by the potsherds and artifacts cities flourished on ground now covered by the sea."

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Defends Publicity of Public Utilities

Chicago Man Says Reports of
Success of Municipal
Plants Misleading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CEDAR POINT, O.—In an address at the annual convention of the East Central Division, National Electric Light Association, here, H. J. Gonden of Chicago stated that the real motive of the utility companies in all of their activities to enlighten the people concerning public ownership is to lessen as much as possible the burdens imposed upon the utility business by what he termed the widespread and continuous distribution of false and misleading reports of the results achieved under municipal ownership.

The speaker declared that the dissemination of such reports concerning municipal operations tended to seriously impair the public good which will which the utility companies must have in order to develop their properties in accordance with sound economic fundamentals and furnish to the people adequate and efficient public utility service at equitably adjusted rates.

"Our investigation of municipal utility operations," Mr. Gonden asserted, "shows that not more than one in every 100 is making good in and improving the properties to take care of increasing demands for the service and to replace worn-out and obsolete equipment."

"The fact that the utility companies are not making good in and improving the properties to take care of increasing demands for the service and to replace worn-out and obsolete equipment."

NEW AIR RECORD CLAIMED
ROCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Lady Heath, noted woman flier, accompanied by Miss Cecelle O'Brien, has established what is claimed as a new altitude record for a light metal seaplane. Their sealed barograph showed that the machine reached a height of 43,400 feet.

Dine at The Minden

An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room, with seating capacity of one hundred and forty. Only 5 minutes' walk from downtown. Hands to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.
Daily Luncheon, 12-2, at 50c and \$1
Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, at \$1 and \$1.50
Sunday Dinners, 1 to 3, and 6 to 7:30, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
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Chief Justice of England Writes on Power and People

Lord Hewart Is Preparing a
Work on the Encroachment
of Bureaucracy

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Hewart, the lord chief justice has sprung a surprise on literary and judicial England by the announcement that he is engaged in writing a book on the encroachments of the bureaucracy with the provisional title "Power and the People." One of the main purposes of the book he says will be to discuss the tendency to withdraw matters from the adjudication by the courts of law and to reserve them for purely official decision.

Lord Hewart, more than perhaps any other Englishman, it is said, is qualified for the task he sets himself, that of analyzing the new powers placed upon the government departments and how they are to be legally administered without interference with the individual.

Ernest Benn, Ltd., the publishers of the book, say he will "Seek to arouse public attention to the dangers of such increasing departmental power in the national life."

Lord Hewart began his career as a political journalist, next as a successful barrister, then as a law officer and Cabinet Minister in successive coalition governments, and finally as head of the High Court of Justice.

Home City Pays Amelia Earhart Great Tribute

(Continued from Page 1)

woman in the plane, making her the first to cross the Atlantic, rather with ideas of fame or monetary gain before them."

Leaf From Lindbergh's Book

Both Mr. Gordon and Mr. Stultz took a leaf from the book prepared by Col. Charles Lindbergh, and in almost every one of the five times they were called upon to speak confined themselves to the simplest, yet most sincere, expressions of thanks.

Nor did Miss Earhart, though slightly more laudatory, go far beyond the

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The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
STATION WJAR

mark of expressing her gratitude and giving brief paragraphs about aviation in general and the Friendship's flight in particular.

"From the aesthetic side, if from no other," said Miss Earhart at the Denison reception, "the flight was worth while. During the entire trip we were seldom in complete darkness. Even after the sun sank we could follow its glow far into the night, and day began again at 3 o'clock. Women may perhaps be more interested in this side than in the technical. It is not too much to say that some day they will be able to observe those beauties without hardship."

Mr. Stultz also once broke his usual taciturnity. He described the entire flight of the Friendship, telling how, in attempting to escape the fog, they had climbed to 11,000 feet, but were finally forced to descend to lower levels for the sake of additional speed.

At State House and Common
The crowds that gathered to greet Miss Earhart and her companions seemed to increase rather than decrease as the day wore on. At the State House exquisite medals of gold and platinum were presented to them, throngs covered the entire lawn and street in front. And on the Boston Common there were even more people.

At the Arena, in the evening, more than 8000 citizens filled the building, and saw those to whom they were paying tribute receive traveling bags as gifts from the City of Boston. In honor of Miss Earhart one of the principal addresses was delivered by a woman, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard of Boston.

"This aviation triumph rightfully came," Mrs. Howard said, "to a woman of culture and one who is giving her time to social service. Womanhood will thank you for the confidence you have brought to us. We hail and salute you as a pioneer."

'Placing' the Pole Is Explorer's Aim

Canadian Official Undertakes
5000-Mile Expedition to
"Top of the World"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—For the purpose of putting the magnetic pole "in its place," Maj. L. T. Burwash, government official of the Northwest Territories branch, Department of the Interior, leaves here in a few days on a 5000-mile trip by rail, boat and dog team. Unlike the north pole, the magnetic pole has a habit of shifting annually in a westerly direction, thus throwing the world's scientific instruments out of the true and seriously confusing the mariners of the seven seas.

At the "top of the world" Major Burwash will determine the variation that has transpired since Amundsen made his investigation 20 years ago. While in the vicinity he will also search for relics and records of the ill-starred expedition of Sir John Franklin, whose ships Erebus and Terror were wrecked in the ice in 1845. Some of these records were found on Boothia Peninsula, and it is rumored that one of the ships has been seen between there and King William Island.

Major Burwash's plans include an examination into the conditions of the Eskimos north of the districts of Keewatin and Mackenzie, of navigating conditions in Franklin Strait and Peel Sound, and of the possibilities of a proposed tractor-train route from Wagner Bay on the west coast of Hudson Bay to Cockburn Bay, south of King William Island. His ambitious task will hardly be completed before the autumn of 1929.

Headquarters for Vacation Information

Whatever the vacation spot, we are ready to tell you the best way to get there and to make all arrangements for your comfort and convenience.

There are attractive, reasonably priced trips and cruises to Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Europe, the Mediterranean, the North Cape, California and Hawaii this Summer. Let our Travel Department arrange the details of one of these or any other trip you have in mind.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
STATION WJAR

'Shoguns of Slogans' With 'Admen' Get Reporters to Sloganeering

The International Advertising Association, He Says,
"Covers the Earth," Is as "Strong as the Rock
of Gibraltar," and "Chases Dirt"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The "sloganeers" are here in brilliant array at the International Advertising Association Convention. They are those clever fellows who write phrases across continents and by dint of newspaper, magazine and billboard, incorporate their catch lines into the thinking of nations.

Each year the ranks of these "shoguns of slogans" grow bigger. Perhaps someday there may be a slogan language. Then the international "ad-meetings" might readily be reported in terms of the advertising "campaign."

An advertising man, for instance, might chaffly write back "to the office" in some such style as this:
"Say it with flowers" of speech was the motto when our convention opened. The admen, 'always sharp by never sharpened,' and with 'voices clear as a bell' then got into action. Immediately you felt that 'the air is full of things' you shouldn't miss."

"Our association 'covers the earth,' as you know, and it brought men here from all corners with arguments 'built like a skyscraper' and 'as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar' for the policy which 'chases dirt' in advertising. Advertising so truthful that it 'makes night as safe as day,' for the reader is the type persistently sought. 'Save the surface and you save the world.' The shoe that fits the foot in the advertising has 'happiness in every box.' 'Beauty begins when the light comes in.' 'You know the truth in advertising' movement started with this organization. It is 'the watchdog of your battery' and many other things besides. Of advertised products in general, it is pointed out here that 'they keep you looking your best.' 'It's a busy place, this convention. The atmosphere of it is 'let the Gold Dust twins do your work.' Every adman is a 'bear for wear.' But, you know, 'no Rolls-Royce has ever worn out.'"

"Now and then a good old joke is sprung which makes you think of the 'saw most carpenters use.' But the meeting will certainly prove that 'the recollection of quality remains longer after the price is forgotten of the carfare to get here.'"

Caught by the War
The only way one could get out of the country when the war broke out was by boat up the Yenisei River to the Arctic Ocean. After passing into the Kara Sea, the compass went out of order and they drifted to Franz Josef Land, requiring a month after getting their bearings to make the trip back to Stockholm.

From his Arctic journeys, Dr. Enander believes that the latter part of June and the early part of July make the ideal time for aerial explorations. One reason that the Noble expedition recently encountered such bad weather conditions was that the flight of the Italia was made too early in the year, he said.

"When Nobil was over the pole he radioed to the world that one of the important discoveries which he had made was the fact that Gull Island did not exist," Dr. Enander said. "Nobil said that he was above the place where the island should be and that it wasn't there. The immediate conclusion was that Gull Island was a myth."

"I cannot accept Nobil's conclusion because I know two Swedish botanists, one of them John Gunnar Anderson, who have visited the island, and I have seen subalpine flora and salallows which they have brought back from it."

Dr. Enander expects to cover a large part of the Pacific coast by automobile during his study of salallows in the United States. He will conclude his American research in California from where he will embark for Japan.



"Nights Off"

Remember the watchman who spent his night off sitting up with his substitute?

The man who "gets away from business" only to fret about how things are going at the office, has nothing on him.

Tell your office folks where you are going. Give them the telephone number. If needed, you will be called.

If you must keep in touch, wherever you are, you have only to give our Operator your office or home number.

We'll be "on the job"—to get you or to get them for you as occasion arises. We can do it quickly and at low cost. Go away with an easy mind, therefore.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Lenore Shanewise and Pasadena Playhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles, Calif.

FIVE years ago, in a redeemed motion picture house, the "nickelodeon" variety, situated on a side street in Pasadena, Calif., Lenore Shanewise began her work as associate director under Gilmore Brown with the then incipient Pasadena Community Playhouse. Today, in one of the most beautiful, most successful and best-equipped theaters in the country, situated among towering royal palms in the heart of the city, she carries on her work.

The Playhouse, its aims, methods, scope, the harmonious atmosphere, the quality of the work, the opportunities to be of service not only to the art she loves but also to talented young people who want to make the theater their vocation, have given her the outlet, and career, and happiness she deserves. She never has been a lover of fame nor dependent on praise. She voices her creed in saying, "It gives me happiness to work for something I am greatly in love with—as this place."

When associated with the Playhouse, one immediately becomes conscious of two factors important in its growth. One is the freedom Gilmore Brown gives every associate to origi-

inate, to work out his own ideas, and to present them as his own. The other is Lenore Shanewise, of whom Fanny Butcher, literary editor of the Chicago Tribune, has written, "She has a great gift. She makes words come alive. She is one of the most sincere persons I have ever met and the sincerity and honesty and lack of affectation which is so apparent and so pleasant in her personality makes her art glow. I think that she is a great actress and that she should be giving the world the larger benefit of her gift."

Gifted As a Director
"She is invaluable," says Gilmore Brown, "because she has an extraordinary capacity for taking pains with detail." Some of the most elaborate productions put on at the Community Playhouse owe much of their charm to this finisher, though with characteristic modesty she does not give herself half the credit Gilmore Brown showers upon her for her work in productions, such as "The Sunken Bell," "The Duet," "The Sunken Bell" and "The Bird."

Her outstanding quality as a director, from the players' point of view, is her ability to inspire the right idea. Louisa Yarn, who spent the summer in Hollywood and at the Pasadena Community Playhouse, said that this was a gift which otherwise he had found chiefly in famous Russian directors.

Her Favorite Roles
Of course, she acts. She enjoys the brilliant parts, but usually is called on to do the Jane Cleggs, the Twentys of "The Admirable Critchton," the "Sunken Bell" Magdas, with now and then a Millamant or a Hedda Gabler "to let the glory out." Hedda Gabler is one of her strongest parts. Last fall she played three similar roles; Magda in "The Sunken Bell," Twentys in "The Admirable Critchton," and Jennifer Varwell in "Yellow Sands."

Llewellyn Miller, Little Theater editor of the Los Angeles Record, wrote: "Lenore Shanewise gives Magda a charm so vivid that I for one cannot see how he (Heinrich) could leave her." Her Twentys received unqualified praise from all critics. By a printer's error her name was omitted from the program, and amusingly enough, one of the local critics failed to recognize her, though he paid her a handsome tribute.

Of "The Sunken Bell" Alexander Inglis of the Star News wrote: "As a production, this presentation ranks among the great and beautiful things accomplished. More than a theatrical performance was given; the rendering became imbued with moods of indescribable beauty. Miss Lenore Shanewise was the associate director with Gilmore Brown in this production. The role of the sensitive voice was so changed in quality that friends in the audience did not recognize her until they hunted through the cast to see who was playing Miss Varwell."

Of all the difficult roles, however, which Miss Shanewise has undertaken in her connection with the Playhouse, that of Miriam, the wife

in "Lazarus Laughed," was the most exacting. Not only was this her most difficult role, it was also her greatest triumph.

A Monument to Civic Talent

It is interesting to note a remark made to the writer by one of the foremost New York critics, that "the little theaters of the West are driving on to repeated successes and greater activities." In view of that remark, one must recognize the Pasadena Community Playhouse as not only a western, but a national representative of theater arts. And that brings one to the realization that Gilmore Brown and Lenore Shanewise are figures of national importance in the field of drama.

Tribute belongs also to the people of Pasadena who through their aid and co-operation have made such a Playhouse Association possible. Tribute belongs to the architects who built the Playhouse, who visioned the cool green of the towering palms against the reflected light of stucco walls, who designed the flagstone courtyard with its dripping fountain.

Though it is of the theater, there is nothing theatrical about the place. There is something of the air of California in the days of ranchos and cabarets, the days of pious chantings and tinkling guitars. Between the acts of a performance the courtyard is filled with color and music—the music of the fountain and of laughter; the brilliance of Spanish shawls augmented by the colored lights. Then when the last of the audience has left after the performance, the courtyard takes on a tentative aspect, as if it were waiting for more color, more light and music, more laughter.

Color, light, music and laughter. One immediately thinks again of Lenore Shanewise.



Lenore Shanewise, Associate Director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse and Actress of Note, Who Distinguished Herself a Short Time Ago in the Role of Miriam in Eugene O'Neill's Play, "Lazarus Laughed," Which Had Its Premiere at This Playhouse.

Breakfasting in Paris

WOMEN tourists in Paris, even though unescorted, need not forgo the experience of patrolling some of the famous restaurants and thus becoming acquainted with foreign dishes and methods of serving. Fortunately, the noon meal or "déjeuner," served in many establishments from 11:30 to 3 o'clock, offers a golden opportunity to women who might hesitate to visit these same restaurants for dinner. The early meal, being the first hearty one of the day, though featuring different dishes from those offered on the dinner menu, is delightfully characteristic and includes a wide variety of delicious prepared food grouped in several courses, so that the menu for déjeuner at a great Paris restaurant is an interesting study.

Whether one lunches at an establishment offering a menu at a so-called "prix fixe" or specified price for the entire meal, or lunches à la carte, paying for each item separately, is a matter of choice. The restaurants offering the meal at a stated price are usually of the small, unpretentious type, the exception to this being a few of the big hotels where both "déjeuner" and "dinner" are served in both ways. Many restaurants, including some of the large hotels, have a convenient way of displaying at the entrance a definitely framed menu. This enables the passer-by to see what is offered for the day, as no one hesitates to stop to read the menu, without entering. Where one does not understand the language, the table d'hôte or prix fixe method of serving offers less difficulty as with perhaps two or three items for choice in each course, one may easily indicate what

is preferred. Such a meal, at a really smart restaurant, should not cost at the present time more than from 18 to 25 francs, which is equivalent to about 72 cents and \$1 American money.

It is often a surprise to the tourist in Paris that soup is not included on the luncheon menu. To ask for soup in some French restaurants during the noonday meal would cause great astonishment. The meal

Practical Parliamentary Points

This is the second of a series of 20 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. This article contains the subject of handling motions. The one next Tuesday is on amending motions.

By HINDA E. WINCHESTER
MOTIONS are divided, for convenience, into: main motions, or those that introduce a subject to the assembly; and secondary motions, or those which can be made only while a main motion is pending. Secondary motions are subdivided into: Subsidiary, privileged and incidental motions.

Table of Motions
Privileged Motions
1. To fix the time to which to adjourn (when privileged).
2. To adjourn (when privileged).
3. To take a recess (when privileged).
4. To raise a question of privilege.
5. Call for the order of the day.
Subsidiary Motions
1. Lay on the table.
2. Previous question.
3. Limit or extend limits of debate.
4. Postpone to a certain time.
5. Amend.
6. Postpone indefinitely.

Main or Principal Motion
(Main Question—Used to Introduce Business)

The above motions are given in their order of precedence. The lowest in rank are at the bottom, and the highest at the top of the list. Limit or extend limits of debate; postpone to a certain time; commit or refer; amend and postpone indefinitely are debatable.

Subsidiary motions are those that help to dispose of a main motion. There must be a main motion pending before any subsidiary motion is in order. One could not move to postpone indefinitely, unless there was something before the house to postpone, nor would one move to lay

a matter on the table unless there was something before the house to be laid on the table.

To Postpone Indefinitely
The name of this motion is misleading. It is not a motion to postpone but to kill the question. It is considered not so harsh to move to postpone indefinitely as it is to vote against the main motion.

To postpone indefinitely is the lowest subsidiary motion. It can be made after the main question has been debated, and also opens the main question to debate.

If the motion to postpone indefinitely is carried, the main motion is lost for that session, unless the vote to postpone indefinitely is reconsidered. (Debate on the motion to postpone indefinitely cannot be amended, however, while this motion is immediately pending it is in order to amend the main question. To postpone indefinitely is lost if it is pending when a question is referred to a committee.)

Drill Upon Postpone Indefinitely
Mr. A: (Obtaining the floor). I move that each member pledge \$10 for educational work in the club.
Mr. B: I second the motion.
Chair: It has been moved and seconded that each member pledge \$10 for educational work in the club. Are you ready for the question?
Mr. C: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely.
Chair: It has been moved and seconded to postpone the question indefinitely. Are you ready for the question?
Mr. D: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely.

So many members are absent to-day that I don't think it would be right to make a pledge which would affect the entire club.
Mr. E: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely.

Mr. F: I second the motion.
Chair: It has been moved and seconded to postpone the question indefinitely. Are you ready for the question?
Mr. G: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely. Are you ready for the question?
Mr. H: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely.

So many members are absent to-day that I don't think it would be right to make a pledge which would affect the entire club.
Mr. I: (Obtaining the floor). I move to postpone the question indefinitely.

usually begins with a variety of hors d'œuvre, followed by an egg dish with a garnish of green vegetable. Then comes the main part of the meal which varies in elegance according to the price, but is either meat or fowl with two vegetables and salad. Then come cheese, fruit, or a simple dessert. Bread is served with the meal, but no butter or beverage other than water is included. For the housewife who is interested in new combinations of food as grouped in a single meal, such a French menu is often full of new ideas and doubly enjoyable on that account.

When ordering à la carte from an elaborate menu, familiarity with the ordinary terms of a French cuisine is a great advantage in getting what one wants. At the top of the card the word "Couvert" and its price usually appear. This is about the equivalent of a dime and covers the price of each person's place at table, including bread. What are known as "Spécialités" of the establishment are sometimes listed at one side of the card near the top. These are always worth noting as they represent dishes for which that particular restaurant is famous. They are not, necessarily, the most expensive, but many fish dishes come under this classification and are delicious and not high-priced. This is also true of hors d'œuvre and desserts.

So great is the interest taken in hors d'œuvre and so bountifully are patrons served with them that some restaurants have had to protect themselves by making two prices, one applicable to such dishes when followed only by an egg or a vegetable dish, and dessert; the other when the appetizers are succeeded by fish or meat. For instance, one large Paris restaurant, specializing on its hors d'œuvre, charges 12 francs (48 cents) for this course when it is not taken with a fish or meat dish, and only 6 francs (24 cents) when it is followed by a comparatively expensive main dish. Many patrons are bewildered by the immense assortment of these appetizers and feel sure that each little item must be charged for separately, when, as a matter of fact, the entire contents of every dish is covered by the price asked. This seems impossible to a persons unaccustomed to such a remarkable display of these delectable features.

Interest Is Welcomed

The woman of an experimental disposition will be interested to try the special omelets and other egg dishes as well as the fish dishes with their foreign sauces. These are listed on the menu before the "entrées" or "Plats du jour," which are equivalent to "Specials for the Day" or "Ready Dishes" on an American menu. Grills and roasts follow and then cold meats, vegetables, salads and desserts. The items listed under "Entrées" should claim special attention as these often include unusual garnitures of vegetables, as well as delicious sauces, the dish itself being of fowl or meat. These may all serve as practice hints for the housewife to remember when she is again at home and ordering meals for the family. The French have an inborn sense of thrift as well as a wonderful talent for combining thrift with beauty of appearance and deliciousness of flavor.

Luscious strawberries with hulls on and arranged in neat rows in little pasteboard boxes take on added interest when so served in a Paris restaurant. There is always a finger bowl, and one dips each berry in the water, then in sugar and bites it free from the hull. Smaller berries are prettily presented in a cornucopia made from leaves pinned together with stems.

Regardless of what priced meal is ordered, one is invariably sure of the most interested attention in a Paris restaurant and the more one shows appreciation and enjoyment of the food, the more evident is the satisfaction of those serving. Unfamiliarity with the French language and its customs should not deter women tourists from visiting these delightful Paris restaurants, especially as French cookery is the basis of an international cuisine.

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Turning an Automobile Into a Pullman

THE writer is one of those women who prefer to have the delights of camping supplemented by several of the good old comforts of sleeping under a roof. It was her protest against the use of collapsible cots and air mattresses laid on the ground in a tent that delayed for several years a very delightful trip. During those several years various makes of cars that were especially built to facilitate camping were investigated, and every known make of trailer, none of which seemed especially suitable. So, determined at last upon a summer out-of-doors and as far as possible away from hotels, a car of sufficiently long wheel-base to permit the remodeling of the interior into a Pullman was sought. It was necessary to have enough space from the back cushion of the back seat to the edge of the front seat cushion to allow the taller of the two campers to lie comfortably at full length. Proper rest is impossible if the feet hang over—and this is probably the most important thing to remember in remodeling a car.

The Sleeping Quarters

Then the car was taken to an automobile body shop and had the back of the front seat cut down along the outside edges, hinged at the bottom, and fastened at the top of each opening with fabric strap snaps. It was necessary to take off all the upholstery on the back of the front seat, and to let the metal back of the seat be cut to specifications. This has not impaired at all the comfortableness of the seat and the only unusual thing in evidence are the two heavy metal fasteners that hold the back of the seat in its proper position when the car is not doing service as sleeping quarters.

Since both the front and back seat cushions are built with a slope from front to back, making up the berth requires turning the back seat cushion around so that the highest part is against the back of the back seat. Also it was learned that putting wooden blocks under the back of the front seat was a better method of leveling up that end of the berth, since the front seat cushion widens out toward the front, and turning it around is likely to harm the delicate mechanism that raises and lowers the windows.

Only one addition was made to the interior of the car. Hidden under the front edge of the back seat cushion were two wooden supports about six inches square and an inch thick. These, painted black, were inconspicuous. They were hinged, so that when not in use, they closed up under the edge of the back seat cushion. When the berth was made up, they were opened out at right angles to the seat, and the back of the front seat rested upon them. There was room underneath for two portable box stoves, the small suitcases, the camera, and other moderate sized articles.

Proper Screening

Probably the most important adjunct to sleeping out of doors is proper screening. After much discussion with other campers, screens of copper wire were made for the two rear door windows. These were

bound all around with imitation leather, and fitted with small snap fasteners every three inches around the edge. The other halves of the snap fasteners were fastened to the upholstery around the windows, so that the screens could be removed when not needed. The two screens permitted perfect cross ventilation. Indeed, sometimes the strong wind made it necessary partially to close the windows.

Camp Grounds

The camping equipment consisted of a two-burner gasoline stove, an aluminum cooking outfit that included plates; enamel ware cups (chosen because aluminum ones are uncomfortable to handle when filled with hot liquid); a canvas bucket and wash basin, a vacuum bottle, a can opener, and bread knife, and knives and forks. Steel wool was used for dish washing and paper towels for drying. With this outfit three solid weeks were spent on the road, to be followed by many uncounted nights out of doors in the car.

Butter, eggs, milk and cream were bought from farmers, and camp was made for the most part in wood lots beside delightful little streams.

There are many private camp grounds which may be used for the camping that is supplied with tables and benches roofed over. There are also such camp grounds similarly supplied in connection with gasoline stations and small grocery stores along the roads in the East. On the way from New York to Florida and again west of the Mississippi are many cottages, usually with a small room furnished with a cot and sometimes a mattress but no bedding, with a place for the car roofed over beside it. They rent for 50 cents a night, usually, although some of the more elaborate ones cost \$1.

Separate cottages of one room and sometimes with a tiny kitchen walled off are springing up in the East, but to the true camper such cottages will serve only as refuges against particularly bad storms.

Costs and Economies

The entire remodeling of the car cost is only \$60. The screens cost \$4 each. The stove, cooking utensils, bucket, wash basin and two camp stools brought the entire cost of the new equipment up to \$84. Army blankets, sheets and pillows were taken from home.

Instead of the approximate \$30 a day it cost two persons to make automobile trips when they stay at hotels, this trip in a converted automobile cost approximately \$5 a day for gas and oil, although usually about \$2 for food. Sometimes 25 or 50 cents was spent for camping privileges, but usually the camp site was free.

The writer and her husband are planning a trip from New York to the Pacific Coast, and are adding to their present outfit only an umbrella tent to cook in in bad weather, and to house baggage, and two folding canvas and wood armchairs to replace the stools. They have learned that the necessities for camp life are few and simple.

News of the Clubs

THE subject of many club programs is internationalism, standing, and the study of it has led to much constructive and practical action.

The New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, last year, issued a book list through its department of international relations. The list was compiled by the Newark Public Library and contains 200 titles. In a foreword J. C. Dana says:

Peace is the child of knowledge, just as war is the child of that half knowledge which is the most hurtful form of ignorance. The permanent friendliness of all nations depends, after all is said, on a clear vision of the profits of permanent peace. Hence this modest effort of the Committee on International Relations to furnish ammunition for the war of knowledge against ignorance and jealousy.

The Division of Americanization in the Detroit (Mich.) federation of clubs recently co-operated with the Detroit International Institute in giving a tea for 135 women from other countries. Thirteen different nationalities were represented. A program of music was furnished by one of the high-school orchestras and greetings were extended by women representing both co-operating organizations.

According to the Detroit Club Woman it was the first social affair attended in the United States by women from Germany, 20 of whom were present.

The feeling of friendliness which

is being developed in Detroit among the women of all nationalities by these social affairs is shown in such reports as the following taken from the magazine mentioned:

A member of one club is teaching English to a group of Albanian and her club gave a tea in their honor at one of their regular meetings. Another member is giving vocal lessons to a Czechoslovakian girl. A talk on home etiquette was given in response to a call from the Jewish Center at Kronk Community House. Another club gave a Christmas party for mothers from other countries, furnished two educational films for night school classes, assisted with a Washington-Bacon dinner for new United States citizens, taught English to mothers in their homes, and put on a complete Polish program at one of their regular meetings. They are to give a party for a Ukrainian group in the near future.

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Theatrical News of the World

Thought Quality in the Voice

By EMMA DUNN

Good Diction for Everybody
—Belasco's Patience

Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 8, 22, 29, June 5, 12.

WE HEAR so much today of big business. Big business in its real sense surely means good business, and as good business is only established on a good basis, that basis certainly includes good speech.

When the heads of big business realize that the fundamental equipment of every worker is a well-placed voice and clear diction, they will make every effort to help the worker attain his birth-right of clear speech.

I fancy I can hear the laughter and the ejaculations of some persons as they read that statement. "What diction and voice lessons for the unskilled worker?" Yes, the statement is made to include every one who is capable of thinking, no matter how humble his position, for there is in the heart of every man and woman a hunger and a longing for a better expression. And how can this be attained except by the understanding of words and a voice to express those words?

Some may ask, "Would not night school accomplish this for the unskilled worker, and for the men and women who are occupied all day?" Night school will help, and help a great deal, but it will not satisfy that longing for a better expression of heart and head. I speak with authority because I have seen the college graduate and the unskilled worker alike unfold and find joy and satisfaction once they had glimpsed a better sense of expression. For instance, many teachers are walking encyclopedias, yet they lack the understanding of how to reach the student's heart, find his need and help him to attain it.

The one-man-of-clear-vision who today is doing so much to help the worker help himself will recognize this, almost untried pathway of clear speech, and the benefits to be derived from it, for it leads the worker to a higher sense of self-respect than he has ever known, and it brings a quickening of the creative faculties in a most surprising and illuminating way.

Persons who for various reasons have only been able to attain a slight education often build a wall of pride and embarrassment which shuts them out from a natural unfoldment, but as all human experience is just one long lesson, the lesson may be taken up at any time, and so if the student desires he can walk through that wall of pride and embarrassment today by beginning the study of "A Word a Day," which can be found on the inside of the back page of The Christian Science Monitor.

"A Word a Day" is stated so simply that its effect is almost like that of

coming in contact with a gentle, understanding teacher.

In the daily round some voices sound more like grunts or croaks than real voices, and this is only because students have not been taught what a simple matter it is to open the throat and to produce a real sound. Take for instance, the word "ant." The correct and the incorrect pronunciation of this word will show the difference between an open and a closed throat. If the student has not learned to open his throat while pronouncing the two vowels "au" he will use a flat "a" and the word will sound like ant (the name of an insect) which is not what he meant to convey.

The correct pronunciation of the vowels is an absolute essential to the mastery of visualization (see fifth article for visualization of words).

A student cannot visualize a word unless he understands how to pronounce the letters of which the word is formed.

I remember when David Belasco produced a play by William de Mille with a cast of players which included Mary Pickford, Cecil de Mille, Charlotte Walker, Frank Keenan, myself, and other well-known players, and we rehearsed all one day and far into the night, going over the same short scene again and again, because one of the players seemed unable to visualize the words that would establish the character as Mr. Belasco desired it. Sometimes the player would glimpse it and then he would lose it, and this went on for days, for with Mr. Belasco's great patience and his desire for a perfect whole, he never stopped until the character was established. I know that if the player had a simple working knowledge of the vowels, he would have been saved a long battle in the fog.

If the student will repeat the letters of the alphabet carefully with an open throat, and watch to see that tone begins below the "Adam's apple," he will be able to detect and

correct the wrong pronunciations and he also will be surprised to hear the careless incorrect way in which he has been saying the alphabet.

In many places in the United States the long sound of "u" like "oo" is heard in "moo" for "new"; "Noo York" for "New York"; "doo" for "due"; "absoloot" for "absolute"; "disoloot" for "dissolute"; "inthoosiasm" for "enthusiasm"; "ingenooty" for "ingenuity"; and so on through a long list of words.

Then the word "girl" is often pronounced "goil." The sound of "ir" is like that of "er" so girl is pronounced as if spelled "gerl."

Persons who are over anxious will try to bring out every letter in the word, so to speak, and when using words ending in "or" like honor, fervor, error, splendor, etc., will pronounce the endings as in "for," while the correct pronunciation of the endings is "er" or "ur."

Words ending in "ture" such as lecture, literature, nature, picture, are often mispronounced "lectur," Webster gives lek-tur, etc.

Another careless habit is that of pronouncing "ent" as if it were spelled "unt" as "government" for "government"; "evidunt" for "evident"; "slunt" for "silent," and so on.

For an example of extreme distortion, take the most beautiful name in the English language—"Mary." How often do we hear its beauty and simplicity distorted by such incorrect pronunciations as "Merry" and worst of all "May-ree." Webster gives Mä-ry. The "ä" is pronounced as in labor.

When one hears the beautiful and simple word Lord distorted by the sounds of "Lo-erd" one feels that now is the time to ponder and study the correct pronunciation of the simple everyday word.

The "or" in Lord is the same as in "Merry" and if the student will bring out the vowel ö as Webster gives it, he will be unable to grind the letter "r."

One may learn a fine lesson by listening to the diction of George Bernard Shaw as he speaks in the movie-tone. There are no hissing s's, and no sharp t's, but a perfect balance of the vowels and consonants. He is graciousness itself which accounts for the well-modulated tones of his voice.

"Elmer the Great"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago. GEORGE M. COHAN presents, at the Blackstone Theater, Walter Huston in Ring Lardner's new comedy, "Elmer the Great." Staged by Sam Forrest. The cast:

Elmer Kane Walter Huston
Mrs. Kane Ida MacKilian
Nellie Thomas V. Gillen
Nellie Poole Nan Sunderland
Sammy Carolyn Ferriday
Amy Gillan Carolyn Ferriday
Ben Benson Mark Sullivan
Gabby Sutton Rodney Hildebrand
Evelyn Corey Katharine Francis
Dave Walker Harold Healy
Daddy Rodney Hildebrand
Kid Carny Barney Thornton
Kid Crowley Gordon Hicks
Grouch Stevens George Sawyer
Babe Bonham Bill Bender
Johnny Abbott Henry Shelvey
Nosey Newman Dan Carey
Old Oids Charles Johnson
Bill Stout Jack Williams
High Hip Healy Jack Clifford
Pinkie Doyle Ted Newton
Oscar D. J. Hamilton
Mr. Grayson John Pierson
Mr. Stillman Arthur Finnigan
Chief Harris Edwin Walter
Martha Gene Paul

The greatest of American sports should be good for at least one top-notch comedy. George M. Cohan deserves the credit for bringing it forth with a proper sense of showmanship in the torrid season when the crack of the baseball bat is heard on the lot.

Ring Lardner, long ago, discovered the humor that lies in the small town baseball diamond. He put the "bush leaguer," with his blissful ignorance

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SUE HASTINGS, PUPPETEER



Miss Hastings is Holding One of Her Dancing Figures.

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The fact is that the Finance and Cinematographic Films Acts differ in their definition as to what constitutes a British film. The Federation of British Industries is discussing the question with the Customs and with the Board of Trade, and it is expected that a satisfactory solution will soon be arrived at.

The "Movietone" at the New Gallery is being given a great fillip by no less a person than George Bernard Shaw, part of whose business life seems to be to give fillips to everything and everybody. He appears on the screen and gives an amusing account of himself, and some of his latest doings, enlivened by a little exhibition of facial pantomime. At the same time, it is toward us up a carriage drive.

It is a curiously boyish figure, surmounted by a massive, white bearded head, which would not be out of place in a group of the great Greek dramatists. At the same time, it is toward us up a carriage drive.

The Misses Tweedie are two spinsters, members of an old established family, the majority of whom have always had a tendency to pass their days in single blessedness. May Tweedie is quite ready to live up to the family traditions; but her sister Elizabeth openly rebels against them and secretly nourishes romantic hopes for their niece, Amelia Tweedie. But why Elizabeth has never been able to indulge these hopes on her own account, for she is a most amusing, attractive and delightful woman, is never satisfactorily explained.

As often happens in farce, there is a will concerned in this one. A former Tweedie spinster has left a large sum of money, over which Elizabeth and May have power to exercise a veto, to a nephew Worthington Smythe, whom neither of the aunts have ever seen. When the curtain

"Tell Me the Truth"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London. AT THE Ambassadors Theater, "Tell Me the Truth," by Leslie Howard, Producer, E. E. Cive. The cast:

Mrs. Cass Clare Greet
May Stephen Adeoson
Elizabeth Tweedie Iris Hoey
George Appleyway Morton Seltun
Amelia Tweedie Edna Davies
Worthington Smythe Rupert Lucas
Worthington Hugh Dempster

"Tell Me the Truth" is a capital little farce, whose excellence is sometimes a bit marred by the over-drawing, overacting and overproducing of one of the situations and two of the characters, an unpleasant and unnecessary adjunct to all three being overaccentuated. But, apart from this blemish which can be easily remedied, the evening's entertainment is capital fun.

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"Love's Labour's Lost"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London. IN THE year 1598, one Robert Tofte, in a reminiscent mood, wrote the following lines:

Love's Labour's Lost 1 once did see a play
Which I to hear to my small joy did stay.
Giving attendance on my froward Dame:

For what reason, other than want of a right "humor," Tofte was unable to enjoy that performance of "Love's Labour's Lost," I cannot say; but I do know, certainly, that this immature dramatic effort, with its youthful freshness, sparkle, poetry and exuberant wit, is among the most winning of all Shakespeare's plays, and is so happily adapted to presentation in the pleasure of some stately home, that directly its forthcoming performance by Mr. Ben Greet and his company in the garden of Lambeth Palace came to my knowledge, I registered my intention to attend it, with very good will indeed.

Ideally apposite were such conditions, for here is a play written about great people, for production in the great hall, or in the grounds of a lordly mansion, most probably now, day Hall, in Sussex; the comedy's occasion, and its real plot—the latter hidden, as were so many typical Elizabethan plots, beneath a mask of authentic French history—being Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cowdray, in 1591, in furtherance of a then projected marriage, which did not take place, between the Earl of Southampton and Burleigh's granddaughter, the Earl of Oxford's daughter, Lady de Vere. That theme, Mr. Acheson plausibly supposes, furnished the play within the play.

On a perfect English midsummer afternoon, with the sunshine gleaming upon the rippled Thames, and the Union Jack floating bravely in the breeze from the tower of the Parliament House, we passed beneath the arched gateways of the Tudor Palace, trod the soft, tree-bordered lawns and then took our seats on one of them, with our backs to the dark red brick and stone, the mullioned, foliated, oriel and other windows, the gables, the grouped chimney stacks and towers of the mellow old palace, and in front the terrace, forming the stage, backed so fittingly by shrubs and trees in rich green summer foliage that, during the fourth act, with the comedy in full sail, the King (Mr. Guy Martineau), upon the line, "Sweet leaves shade folly," did actually commit his verses to the bush, wherein

Through the velvet leaves the wind
All unseen can pass;—find,
and Biran (Mr. John Wyse), snugly perched aloft in the branches of an ash tree, almost at my side, could exult:

All hid, all hid, . . . Like a deniged
here sit I in the sky—

while his companions read their disconsolate rhymes.

Although the open air conditions detracted, as they usually do, from the audibility of parts of the dialogue, the delightful little satire was

rendered with zest by Mr. Ben Greet, as Armado, and his fellow players—the majority quite young—among whom the one that impressed me most by a certain bigness and breadth of style, was Miss Margaret Webster, as Rosaline. The same company that evening played "As You Like It," in the same ideal setting. We were given a very shrewd and well spoken performance of Jacques by Mr. Arthur Burns and went home well contented with our day. F. A.

New Pictureplays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, July 6.—Messrs. Beery and Hutton, Paramount comedy team, were at the Paramount Theater last week in "The Big Killing," said to be their final appearance together. In this wind-up of the series, these two amiable screen roustabouts are drawn into a mountain feud that gives them plenty of opportunity to chase each other about the hills and dales, and to add their bungling bit to the backings and fillings of the peppery affair that forms the main story. F. Richard Jones seems to have succeeded as well as any of the other placers assigned this willing pair of comedians, and the material supplied by Grover Jones and Gilbert Prass is perhaps as worthy their efforts as any of the other cinema concoctions allotted them. Mary Brian is appealing as the harassed young lady of the hills, and Gardner, Lane, Chandler, Anders Randolph, Paul McAllister, James Mason, and Ralph Yearley are the other leading players. "The Big Killing" will catch the ready laugh, if Paramount audiences are any criterion, but on the other hand it is not so much to suppose that, taken each by each, Messrs. Beery and Hutton are worthy of more rewarding roles.

The Roxy Theater last week had one of Universal's jewels for its piece de resistance, a picture made from a novel by Rex Beach, and entitled "The Michigan Kid." Conrad Nagel, a bit miscast as a doughty desperado, and Renee Adoree are the leading players in this none-too-adroitly managed tale of Alaskan adventure. The big moment, however, which quite justifies the film, is the thrilling escape of the three prisoners from a raging forest fire. Forced to their canoe, they are dashed down rapids of an Alaskan stream between blazing banks to a catapulting finish over precipitous falls. The blend of camera work with intermingling "studio" and natural shots is as fine as anything of the kind yet produced. As the frail canoe is seen flashing past flaming pines and through boiling cataracts, it is difficult to tell the actual shots from the manipulated. Lloyd Whitlock is the third member of the cast with Maurice Murphy, Virginia Grey, and Dick Paul playing the three children's roles in the flashback sequences. Irvin Willat is the director of the film, but large honors go to the Universal's camera crew and technical department. R. F.



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YOU would see nothing at all unusual in my Hill. And I claim nothing exceptional for it. Probably you would not call it a hill at all, but merely a modest ridge like a thousand others rising in friendly wise over the land. But perhaps you have one of your own which, through the years, has come to fill a wide arc on your sky line. You will then understand how important my Hill has become to me. I hope you can understand how great a friend a little hill can become.

Our acquaintance began more than two decades ago. And for some part of each year since our introduction I have looked upon my Hill for hours, day after day. It is almost the whole picture framed by the window of my summer sanctum; at least, it makes the whole background of the scene to which my eyes are ever drawn after they wander over the many details of the foreground—farms here and there among the trees and rolling meadows. Scanning thoughtfully or idly all that intervenes, I always find that my gaze comes to rest upon that dark, wooded crest, the sky, and yet subtly symmetrical, rising to meet the sky in the west. With that green rampart, which shuts me from all the world beyond, enfolding all the acres that lie between, I feel a strangely satisfying sense of security, even of permanence. I feel, too, a conviction of privacy and even, of sole possession of that Hill. For does it not belong to me who knows it best? I know not who may have the legal claim to it, nor do I care. I know that none can disturb my ownership, fixed by long and intimate familiarity.

And how intimately I know its every feature! I have not studied its geological structure, and I could only guess at the nature of its surface soils. I have not surveyed its contours as an engineer. At first hand, I can tell little of its flora and nothing of its fauna. But, irregular as the eye trained by technical skill, I know my Hill as a painter. Disclaiming, too, the poet's eye, I know it as a poet. So will you understand why I should try to translate here what the most inspired painter or most gifted poet would see from this window. Only neither could possibly produce the picture or the poem unless he were endowed with my devotion; and such intimacy of relation, I make bold to claim, is an experience which any artist or any other human being might covet.

For this experience is more rich and varied than can be imagined by anyone who has not with keen and constant sympathy entered into the myriad ways of a hill or a valley or a wood. Even to my close observation, my Hill has not changed in any striking aspect during all these years. Men have not bent it to their purpose; they have left it intact for me. The wooded crest, the sky, the varied only by a not unlovely patch of brown recently burned over, is the same. Along the summit of the ridge intricate tracery of the foliage shows green against the sky, although I know that through the years these forms must have reached

outward, upward, to larger outlines, the soaring patterns seem to me unchanged—changeless yet ever new in the ceaseless ebb and flow of the sea of light in which they float. I have watched my Hill at dawn as it creeps breathlessly out of the blackness of the earth into the first pale gray of the morning. Through the sun lift the dark vells from the heavy mass of shadows, from its secret depths. I have looked—how often and how intently!—upon the flaming west wash the whole ridge with waves of molten fire. When the last faint flush of evening slowly melts into the darkening heavens, how eagerly have I strained my vision to catch the dim line between the Hill and the sky. And even on a moonless and starless night I can never once climb my Hill, never set foot upon it, although it is less than a mile away! Nor can I explain why. It is enough for me to know it from afar. Yet you may naturally protest in sententious fashion that he who has never climbed a hill (as foot, that is, of course, and not by motor) does not actually know it. And I should in general admit a certain proverbial force in your misgiving. I admit, too, the strongest argument for winning the summit of my Hill: well do I know the panorama of the most friendly pleasant country in the world as it unfolds to the eye; and most alluring is the assurance that from the top I can look away to the south and view the sweep of open sea. Often am I there—in imagination—sweeping these vistas with my eye. And still I cannot tell why my feet have not followed. For I mistrust my Hill, I know it will disappear—as it would in the form which I have learned to love. Perhaps I fear that I could not see the Hill—for the hill.

So to the practically inclined I must freely confess that I lack several kinds of knowledge of my Hill, some of them perhaps quite fundamental. No acquaintance with the contour or the soil of the plants and trees? Never even been on the slopes? No, my good friend. How many kinds of knowing there are! Does the geological surveyor, who drew the contour map based upon exact and minute measurements with delicate instruments, know my Hill better than I? Does the forester who identifies and classifies the kinds of trees? Would I know it better if I had actually tramped up and down and along its sides? Perhaps I have not, but I know the face of my Hill, at least. Not the hills of poets or of painters.

Any passing wayfarer who chances to wander this way can discover details of my Hill in five minutes, which will still leave me in the right to know the face of my Hill. But he will not know the face of my friend, studied lovingly at dawn and dark, in sunshine and in storm. You will not, I hope, suspect me of mere inertia or dull content in my lack of intimacy at close range. Some day, perhaps, I shall go exploring and climb my Hill. I may discover astonishing things—vistas of which I have never dreamed. (And perchance I may attempt to record my experience.) For the present, twenty years of rich companionship (which would amount to a whole volume for full description) is enough. Nor shall I be solitary in my wealth of knowledge. The experience of many men is distilled into the adage: "The vale best discovereth the hill." Into this I can read a far deeper meaning of my own—a meaning partly caught by the words when he wrote of the "dearness of a hill." Only my Hill never seems distant. It is a friend who draws nearer to me. P. K.

What is a gold coin? It is a tool for buying things in exactly the same sense as a silver spoon is a tool for eating an egg. Buying and selling would be impossible without such tools. Suppose they did not exist, and you wanted to go somewhere in a bus. Suppose the only money property you had was twenty ducks and a donkey. When the bus conductor came round for the fare you would offer him the donkey and ask for the change in potatoes, or offer him a duck and ask for the change in eggs. This would be so troublesome, and the bargaining so prolonged, that next time you would find it cheaper to ride the donkey instead of taking the bus. Indeed there would be many uses because there would be nobody willing to take them, unless buses were communized and fares abolished.

Now it is troublesome to take a donkey about, even when it takes you, but quite easy to carry as much gold as a donkey is worth. Accordingly, the Government cuts up gold into conveniently shaped bits weighing a little over 123 grains of standard gold (22 carat) apiece, to be used for buying and selling. For transactions which are too small to be settled by a metal so costly as gold it provides bronze and silver coins, and makes a law that so many of these coins shall pass as worth one of the gold coins. Then buying and selling become quite easy. Instead of offering your donkey to the bus conductor you exchange it for its worth in coins; and with these in your pocket you can pay your fare in two seconds without having any words about it.

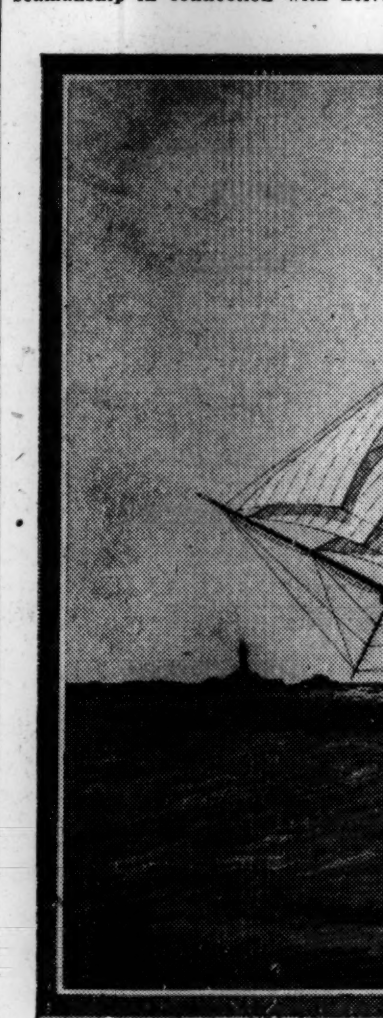
Thus you see that money is not only a necessary tool for buying and selling, but also a measure of value; for when it is introduced we stop saying that a donkey is worth so many ducks or half a horse, and say instead that it is worth so many pounds or shillings. This enables accounts to be kept, and makes commerce possible.

All this is as easy as A B C. What is not so easy is the question why the donkey should be worth, say, three-quarters of a sovereign (fifteen bob), it would be called at this price), or, to put it the other way, why fifteen bobs should be worth a donkey. All you can say is that a buyer at this price is a person with fifteen shillings who wants a donkey more than she wants the fifteen shillings, and a seller at this price a person with a donkey who would rather have fifteen shillings than keep the donkey. The buyer, though she wants a donkey, does not want it badly enough to give more than fifteen shillings for it; and the seller, though she wants money, will not let the donkey go for less than fifteen bob; and so they exchange. Their respective needs just balance at that figure.

Now a donkey represents just a donkey and nothing else; but fifteen shillings represents fifteen shillings worth of anything you like, from food and drink to a cheap umbrella. Any fund of money represents something; but do not forget that, though you can eat and drink and wear subsistence, you cannot eat or drink or wear Treasury notes and metal coins. Granted that if you have two shillings, the dairyman will give you a pound of butter for it; still, a pound of butter is no more a round piece of metal than a cat is a fat iron; and if there were no butter, you would have to eat dry bread, even if you had millions and millions of shillings.

Besides, butter is not always two shillings; it is sometimes two and sometimes one and a half shilling. There are people now living who have bought good fresh butter for fourpence a pound, and complained of its being dear at that. It is easy to

When returning home from a voyage, he would, if the wind was favorable, bring the Thomas Bell in between the "Longships" light-house and Land's End; and, hugging that rock-bound coast, would pass well within sight of Mousehole as he cut across the bay to the Lizard, signaling to his family that all was well. Those who know Land's End can appreciate the skill required, in spite of Captain Grizzell's simple explanation that, having known the coast intimately from childhood, this was an easy feat.



The "Thomas Bell" Tea Clipper. From a Colored Aquatint by Geoffrey S. Garnier

On his voyage home in July, 1863, he was followed by the Flying Cloud, a ship under the American flag, which, after following closely in his wake past Land's End, passed him and went "tearing up channel under every stitch of canvas she could carry—stun sails, stay sails, and 'Jimmy Green' (the sail under the bowsprit)." That she reached her destination safely is proved by the fact that, not long after, she was bought from the United States by England.

Mr. Garnier has caught wonderfully the character of the incident. A great lover of the sea, and of the

romantic days of the old sailing ships, he has found inspiration in more than the accurate copying of an old ship's model. That imaginative insight, which is the essence of all art, has made the past live again. Above the exquisite draftsmanship is the tang of salt breezes, the wind whistling through the strained cords, the choppy sea, ever restless above its submerged rocks, where the shadow of Land's End falls across its surface, and the swift easy movement of the noble craft as she speeds on to her harbor. It is Mr. Garnier's finest achievement in this line of work.



Sunrise

Blooms in the east when darkness goes
A radiant, cloud-petal rose,
Out of whose iridescent heart
The yellow bells of sunlight dart.
—FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, POET.

Discovering "Orley Farm"

The supreme pleasure that comes to the pursuer of Trollope—the faithful pursuer who is not content with a Barchester novel or two—is this sense that comes to him in a while that he is poking his nose in and out, here and there, through the Trollope country, that he has not any longer to bother his head about the lie of the land or complain because this or that elaborate piece of architecture or some superb Russian garden or Chinese Pagoda or Russian country mansion or American skyscraper is not to be found there—he has learnt by this time that there is nothing here but what is thoroughly English, and even at that very little whose address is not in the Post Office Directory.

But, as his gentle nag goes padding about the country lanes and treading the cobbles of the country towns, the traveller slowly realizes that the interest here is endless. It is in no way dictated by him where he shall choose. The friend who has introduced him to the country lays down no laws, does not even, so many do, insist on his own preferences. Granted that you do not complain of the actual colour, shape, features of the country, you may be quite your own master.

And, if this is to be a chapter of personal preferences, I cannot do better than recall the door through which I passed into this Trollope country.

The atmosphere around me was just what it ought to be—an old red-brick Canon's house in the precincts of a Cathedral town, a snowy landscape beyond the house, a happy, fire, half sloping, half dream, the walls lined with books to the ceiling, and on the table at my hand two long purple-covered volumes. Ily hand felt for one of them, opened it and turned the page. But not many pages, for there, as frontispiece, was one of the most enchanting pictures, one of the most English pictures, seen by me then or ever—and at the bottom of the page were printed the two words "Orley Farm."

I shall never be able to tell now whether Milais's illustrations to "Orley Farm" are entirely better than any other illustrations to any other novel whatever. I feel that they must be, but the romantic acclamations of thirty years have deepened their shadows and heightened the delicacy of their draughtsmanship. But looking at them again today, of this I can be certain, that no novelist, in England at least, has ever been more perfectly and faithfully recorded by any artist than Trollope in this book by Milais.

That first picture of Orley Farm, the birds in lazy flight over the tufted trees, the old house with its odd corners and how windows and rounded balcony, its little tower with the clock, its sloping lawn and garled trunks, deep shade and lighted grass, its cow and milkmaid and weeded pond—all rural England is here, it is the perfect and final symbol of everything that Trollope tried to secure in his art.

After that first thrilling discovery how eagerly I searched the two volumes for more, and even at that distance of time these pictures stare out at me as clearly as though they were standing, framed, here on my table.—HUGH WALPOLE, in "Anthony Trollope."

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Reichtum ist geistig

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN man über die oft angeführte Bibelstelle: "Es ist alles ganz eitel" nachdenkt, wird es einem klar, daß sich dieser Spruch auf weltliche Dinge bezieht. Wiederholt bezeichnet der Prediger körperliche Anstrengung und weltlichen Erwerb als eitel, und in einer andern ähnlichen Stelle erklärt er: "Wer Geld liebt, wird Geldes nimmer satt; und wer Reichtum liebt, wird keinen Nutzen davon haben. Das ist auch eitel." Mit andern Worten, Geld macht nicht zufrieden; denn ein Gefühl des Reichtums, der ganz aus irdischen Besitzungen besteht, kann das Herz nicht befriedigen.

Es ist nicht Tatsache, daß einen, wenn man weltlichen Reichtum erlangt und infolge von Erleichterung von beständiger Arbeit mehr Zeit zum Nachdenken gewonnen hat, häufig ein Gefühl der Leere und der Einsamkeit überkommt. Dies überzeugt einen, daß Geld, und was man sich damit verschaffen kann, nicht das ist, was man wirklich braucht, da es nicht befriedigt. Es ist jedoch schwierig, jemand, der fühlt, daß er nie weltlichen Reichtum besessen hat, davon zu überzeugen. Ihm scheint Reichtum von einem Zauber umgeben, der ihn glauben läßt, Reichtum bringe Glück in sich. Der Prediger erledigt diese Frage mit folgenden Worten: "Laßt uns die Hauptsumme aller Lehre hören: Fürchte Gott und halte seine Gebote; denn das gehört allen Menschen zu." Seine Pflicht tun ist also die Grundlage aller Zufriedenheit!

Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft den geistigen Ursprung des Menschen zeigt, weist sie darauf hin, daß man nicht glücklich sein kann, wenn das Bewußtsein ganz oder größtenteils von weltlichen Plänen in Anspruch genommen ist. Das bloße Erwerben und Anhäufen irdischer Schätze ist ebenso unbefriedigend wie der Zustand des Mangels. Ein allgemein beliebtes Kirchenlied stellt Frage und Antwort mit folgenden bündigen Worten:

"Ist das Herz ein leerer Brunnen?
Gott allein kann seine Leere füllen."

An Gott, an die geistige Wahrheit, müssen wir uns also mit unserer Bitte um Zufriedenheit wenden. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 189): "Wenn die menschlichen Sinne aus ihrem langen Schlummer erwachen und sehen, wie bald die Fabeln der Erde vergehen und der Glaube erlösend wird, dann wird das, was dem Verfall trotzt und das unsterbliche Sehnen befriedigt, gesucht und gefunden. Im Zweifelsfall des Schaugepläuses der Welt, im letzten Seufzer vergangener Herrlichkeit, werden wir zu Gott hingezogen. Wenn der Zauber weltlichen Besizes verblaßt ist, und wir nach besseren, geistigeren Dingen umhertasten, werden wir bald überzeugt, daß diese allein Zufriedenheit in sich bergen. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 365, 366) beschreibt Mrs. Eddy diese Notlage genau mit folgenden Worten: "Das arme, leidende Herz

WENN man über die oft angeführte Bibelstelle: "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity," it becomes clear that the statement refers to material things. The Preacher repeatedly designates material effort and acquisition as vanity; and among other similar statements he declares, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity." In other words, money does not furnish contentment, for a sense of abundance which consists entirely of earthly possessions cannot satisfy the heart.

Is it not a fact that when one has achieved material wealth, and when freedom from continual labor gives more time to think, one frequently experiences a sense of emptiness and desolation? This convalesces into a sense of what it can procure is not what he really needs, inasmuch as it fails to satisfy. It is difficult, however, to convince a person of this who feels that he has never had material abundance; to him there is apt to be a glamour around the latter that makes him believe it would impart happiness. The Preacher settles this question by saying, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man." To do one's duty is thus the foundation of all contentment!

In presenting the spiritual origin of man, Christian Science points out that one cannot be happy while his consciousness is wholly, or largely, taken up with material planning. The mere acquiring and accumulating of earthly treasures is as unsatisfactory as the condition of lack. A much-loved hymn makes inquiry and reply in these succinct words:

"Is the heart a well left empty?
None but God it void can fill."

It is to God, then, to spiritual Truth, that we must turn for contentment. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 189): "When the human

senses wake from their long slumber to see how soon earth's fables flee and faith grows wearisome, then that which defies decay and satisfies the immortal cravings is sought and found. In the twilight of the world's pageantry, in the last-drawn sigh of a glory gone, we are drawn towards God." When the glamour of material possessions has worn off, and we grope about for better, more spiritual things, we soon become convinced that in the latter alone lies contentment. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 365, 366), Mrs. Eddy accurately describes this state of need in these words: "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nurturing, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." It is not clear that participation in the Father's loving-kindness must impart a wonderful sense of riches?

Christ Jesus elucidated this truth in his parable of the prodigal son, in which the father reminds the son who had always been at home that all his father's wealth is his to enjoy. Whatever belongs to our Father, then, is ours; and this truth applies as much to the one without material wealth as to the one with it. Spiritually, all are equally rich in God's bounty of spiritual bliss. To become conscious of the love of God is to have the desire and the ability to reflect this love to all. Though there be seemingly little in our possession that might give material pleasure to others, we can always dispense love and kindness, joyous greetings and little courtesies. Then life will cease to seem empty. Who has not had his own life enriched by a happy greeting and a joyful word along a seemingly rugged road?

It is not difficult to demonstrate the abundance of love. God's love is inexhaustible; and the love and kindness at our disposal for dissemination among others can be curtailed only by the limitations we place on it ourselves in ceasing to give. This new view of heavenly riches opens up wonderful vistas of an interesting life, that effectively wipes out the former sense of empty existence.

Mrs. Eddy writes on this point in her Message to The Mother Church, for 1902 (p. 19), as follows: "O glorious hope! there remaineth a rest for the righteous, a rest in Christ, a peace in Love. The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm." To reflect the spiritual qualities of hopefulness, peacefulness, calmness, and loving-kindness, is to experience the contentment of true abundance.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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CALIFORNIA EIGHT BETTERS TIMES OF PREVIOUS CREWS

Bears Have Rowed 2000 Meters Under 6m. On
Every Occasion — Annapolis and Yale
Won Olympics In Over 6m.

On the third day when California, with its 5m. 46s. beat Yale by a single second and one-fifth, wind and water aid were at a minimum and the record a fair one to give a line on the strength of the crew.

Incidentally it was the fourth time in five races that Carol Ebricht's pupils had bettered course records of the previous season. The previous season River when they shattered the standard in mosing out Columbia and

Win by Close Margin

How well the Californians were tested and how strong was their opposition for Olympic selection is shown by the fact that in the five races they were entered, the Californians never has been more than three-quarters of a length. Each time they won not because the other crew was weak, but because they were just a little better.

The following shows how the Californian crew has won its races at all distances. A comparison is made of the difference in time between its winning time and the runner-up.

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Eight-oared crew on any kind of water and under any conditions turned in a three-day series of performances.

Until the Californians and their rival crews started warming up on 18th and 19th, the mark was 5m, 51s, set by the midshipmen in winning the trials in 1920, had stood as the record for the course. On the very first day of the regatta, the crew of the 23-ss., and under the strong following wind of the second day the old mark was reduced to ruins as the 23-ss. of the high school again downed the course in the unheard of

current and wind conditions accounted for the record. The crew of the 23-ss. the river were rowed nearly as fast as three on the lake.

THREE MILES

Defeated University of Washington by one-half length in 5m, 45 2-ss.

FOUR MILES

Defeated Columbia University (three fourths of a length), Washington, Cornell, Princeton, and Yale at Syracuse University and Pennsylvanian in 15m, 35 2-ss.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES

Defeated Princeton University by one-half length in 5m, 48 2-ss.

time of 5m. 18.4-5s., and California, with less aid from the elements, made it in 5m. 20.3-5s.

Decorated by the University of one-half fourth in 5m. 20.3-5s.

Decorated Yale University by one-quarter length in 5m. 46s.

FINN BEATS OLYMPIC 3000-METER TIME

HELSINKI, Fin. (AP)—The Olympic record for the 3000-meter steeplechase was bettered Monday in the Finnish Olympic track and field tryouts by Loukola, who covered the

LARGEST SHIP BUILT, IN AMERICA ORDERED

NEW YORK, (AP)—The largest and finest ship ever built in America has been ordered from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company by the International Maritime

company by the International Steam Navigation and Marine Company, P. A. S. N. A. S. Franklin, president of the shipping concern, announced.

The new vessel will operate between New York and California by way of Havana and the Panama Canal. The projected liner, plans of which have been completed, will be 612 feet long, with an 82-foot beam and will have a displacement of 35,000 tons.

SPLIT SEASON FOR A. S. L.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
A split season was decided upon by the American Soccer League at its annual meeting in New York City. William Cunningham announced reformation of the league. The season teams will play a summer season and the winners of each section will meet in a fall season. The league's officers were re-elected. They are: President, William Cunningham; vice-president, J. P. Cothran; secretary, J. P. Cothran; treasurer, Robert S. Campbell; and J. P. Cothran, chief justice, has is to be an order making the complaint returnable before the State Supreme Court on Oct. 8, and ordering the

ning, Cunningham also announced that the American League will be held in the United States in August, opposing several American League teams in the East and West, and professional clubs in the middle West.

JACOBSON TO CHATTANOOGA

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—W. C. Jacobson, Toledo American Association outfielder, has been released to the Chattanooga Baseball Club, which is in the Southern League. The release was announced by Richard Meade has announced, Glenn Messner, the young shortstop who has been released from the Toledo club, has been sent to the Providence club of the Eastern League on option.

the property of the plaintiffs be not confiscated, as allowed by law, until after the decision is rendered.

MISS STIFEL IS MEDALIST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Miss Fritz Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., won the national women's golf championship in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Shennecossett Country Club Monday with a score of 144. She was runner-up to the cards turned in by Miss Maxine Reed of New York, who was champion, and Miss Marie Jenney of the Hudson River Club, who tied for second place.

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warm as his
underwear
makes him feel.]

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EDUCATIONAL

Studying Primitive Industries
With Children on a Field Trip

MOST of the night it had been raining, and the heavy clouds hanging low in the sky gave promise of another shower soon. There was a general feeling of disappointment in the different cottages up and down the English village street where our Challoner summer school group was distributed, for today we had been promised a picnic. The gloom lifted as word went round that we would have an indoor party that evening instead; in the afternoon we were going to visit one of the oldest industries in England. Faces brightened and tongues wagged; even if raincoats and rubbers were the order of the day there was always something interesting to see. "I suppose that means a factory," said one child whose home was in Lancashire. "I haven't seen any chimneys round here!" The mystification deepened on hearing that the "factory" was at the top of the hill—that's where the beechwoods were!

Curiosity proved too strong for some of the party, and three of the children raced ahead to see what was awaiting us. They returned puzzled and breathless, saying that the only thing they had seen was "a funny-looking tree wagging about; it's tied to a pole that goes into a little hut. The little hut was our goal and in response to a hearty invitation from the old man sitting within we crowded inside out of the rain. As our eyes accustomed themselves to the dim light we saw that one side of the hut was stuck with short lengths of wood and the other with beautifully turned chair legs. Then we saw the other end of the pole that was tied to the sapling in the yard. It came through the hut window over the bench where our friend was working on an unfinished chair leg held between two uprights. Round the chair leg a rope was twisted and attached to the pole overhead and to a rough pedal below the bench. Every time the pedal was depressed the chair gave a half turn as the rope tautened, when the pedal was released the pole attached to the young tree sprang back, pulling the rope and chair leg in the opposite direction.

We Step Back Many Years

This, then, was the primitive pole lathe, invented centuries ago by some wise man of the woods who had learned to make good use of the suppleness of young trees. Fascinated by the turner's skill we watched the shavings fly beneath his chisel until in a few minutes the finished chair leg emerged from the rough piece of wood. Not so long ago these pole lathes were used in the beechwoods of Buckinghamshire, but their place has been usurped by modern machine-driven lathes now, which turn out the finished product more rapidly. Its use has been revived, however, near Hammer Bottom, a group of ex-service men carry on a flourishing industry supplying legs to some of the chair factories in High Wycombe.

We visited one of these factories on the outskirts of the town, where the woods, begin, and saw all the stages between the tree trunk and the finished chair, but the machinery was too elaborate to give us the thrill we got from the pole lathe that we could work ourselves. It was not forgotten on our return to London either, for the carpentry class made a working model of it!

We See Primitive Industries

More than once in Buckinghamshire did we run up against survivors of the native industries. One afternoon we were visiting a little Norman church and, two of us set off across the meadow to the thatched cottage where the key was kept. Nobody answered our knock on the front door, so we wandered through the trim flower garden to the back, and there, sitting in the open doorway of her kitchen, was a woman making pillow lace—real Buckinghamshire lace! We were so enthralled by the carved bobbins and the quaint old glass beads that we almost forgot the church key. Most of these village women have nimble fingers, for as children they learned to plait straw for the hat industry in Wycombe, and on their long walks to and from school their fingers would be busily plaiting. We tried to learn some of the simpler plaiting—and oh, what respect we felt for those children's fingers for it is quite an intricate proceeding, and the straw that grows here is renowned for its toughness!

Through the busy market town of Chesham runs a little river, broad and tranquil enough by the water-

courses outside the town, but more turbulent where it flows under the bridge past the old water mill. "Lord's Mill"—where the peasants brought their grain to be ground was the property of the Lord of the Manor and part of the contents of every sack brought here belonged to him as payment for grinding the corn. The great water wheel and the old grindstones are still there, and we were shown the complicated arrangement of sluices that used to drive the water over the wheel and set the stones turning.

We Learn to Respect Their Skill

Another industry that has long been carried on in the sandy heath above the Chess Valley is brick-making. We were fortunate in timing our visit for a day when one of the kilns was being emptied. It had stood with fires extinguished for several days and now it was cool enough for the men to enter, and for us to examine the little ovens that ran underneath the floor. In the other kiln fires were being stoked in the ovens, and the great piles of biscuit-colored bricks were being stacked ready for their three days' baking. Bricks are still molded by hand here, after the brickmaker has been kneaded with water in a most primitive churn turned by an old by little but was our goal and in response to a hearty invitation from the old man sitting within we crowded inside out of the rain. As our eyes accustomed themselves to the dim light we saw that one side of the hut was stuck with short lengths of wood and the other with beautifully turned chair legs. Then we saw the other end of the pole that was tied to the sapling in the yard. It came through the hut window over the bench where our friend was working on an unfinished chair leg held between two uprights. Round the chair leg a rope was twisted and attached to the pole overhead and to a rough pedal below the bench. Every time the pedal was depressed the chair gave a half turn as the rope tautened, when the pedal was released the pole attached to the young tree sprang back, pulling the rope and chair leg in the opposite direction.

Somewhat akin to this experience was our visit another year to the Poole pottery works in Dorset. We could not decide which stage of the process was the most intriguing. First we thought nothing could come up to the potter's wheel, and then when we saw the pieces being decorated we were just struck by the deft way in which the craftsman manipulated his brushes to produce the simple designs characteristic of this pottery.

We See Rope Made From Indian Jute

Dorset reminded us one day that she shared with Devon the honor of giving to England most of the famous seafarers of Elizabethan days. We were in Bridport when this thought came to us, one of those towns that the sea has forgotten, for whereas it was once a flourishing port it is now several miles from the sea, connected by a shallow channel that keeps the big ships away. But though the ships no longer visit Bridport she has not forgotten them. Along one side of the High Street runs a very wide cobblestone pavement—the rope-walk where once were twisted the ropes for His Majesty's Navy. Riggins no longer has the importance of sailing ship days, but nevertheless we have yet to see the boat that does not need rope. So in Bridport now there is a pleasant sunny factory where we saw the rope made from Indian jute into ropes varying in thickness from the hawser as big round as a man's arm to the twine used for fishing nets.

Still another old-established craft did we come across in Canterbury. Down near the river is a little street over whose dark doorways are written such French-sounding names. Inside, the air is full of the sound of the shuttles clicking back and forth—here are the weavers at work. As we passed from loom to loom and noticed the skill of the workers weaving their intricate patterns with such ease we were inspired with fresh resolution to get to work on our loom at school and finish the curtains we were weaving for our stage! These people are the descendants of those French Huguenots who in the fourteenth century fled to England for protection. There is a chapel in the Cathedral where a Huguenot service is held still every Sunday.

Just the traces of another old industry met us in several places. We first discovered it after a hot dusty walk on afternoon when we turned aside to paddle in a delightful little brook. Off the main road lay a tiny village, just a few cottages and an old forge. Inquiry elicited the information that the village rejoiced in the name of "Hammer Bottom," and we realized that we had at last stumbled on the long forgotten

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A Group From the Challoner School, London, With a Teacher, Investigating the Brick Molding in the Chess Valley. Here They Discovered by Experience That the Workers in Primitive Industries Had Attained a High Degree of Skill. Part of the Study of Local Regions Carried on During the Summer.

Wealden Iron Industry. Outside the forge the blacksmith showed us the remains of an old stone furnace where charcoal was burned for smelting the iron—in those days the forests of the Weald supplied the only known fuel. Very little of the iron work cast here now remains, but it is not unusual to find firebricks of Sussex iron in old houses throughout the south of England. We found one in a farmhouse not far from Hammer Bottom, and another in Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles.

In these ways did we on our school journeys make our first contacts with the industrial side of life. Survivals of an age in which steam and electricity were unknown, all these trades and crafts still bore traces of their primitive origins which helped us to fill out some of the gaps in our knowledge of an earlier England. C. T.

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CALL LETTERS FOR AIRCRAFT ARE ANNOUNCED

Registration Mark of Plane
to Be Used as Part of
Identification

Now that airplanes carry passengers as regularly as ships, and Europe is criss-crossed by airways, the air liner is as fully radio equipped as a transatlantic steamer. To the radio operator attached to the plane will come orders from his headquarters, addressed to his plane, or he can communicate with his local office, to identify himself with as little waste of time as possible, he uses call letters in the same way that ships at sea use them or radio-casting stations on land identify themselves.

The International Bureau at Bern, which looks after assigning all ships, coast stations, warships, etc., with call letters, has now devised a list for designating airplanes. The list calls for all airplanes to have five-letter call letters. The first letter will be the nationality designation, and the other four letters will be the registration mark of the plane. Thus when an airplane bears on its wings FADAY, that also is its radio call for radiotelegraphy.

Since there are more nations than letters in the alphabet, the nationality letters in many cases are the same, but the next four letters will reveal the nationality. Where several countries have the same nationality letters, such as Haiti, Hungary, Holland and Spain, whose letter is H, the first letter for the group of four letters is different. Thus Haiti can use all four letter combinations starting with H, Holland with N, Hungary with M, and Spain with S. A Dutch airplane can be registered as H-NADU, and its call signal will be similar.

French airplanes plying the regular air lines such as Paris-London, Paris-Amsterdam and Paris-Berlin, are all using call letters which coincide with their registration mark

on the wing. Thus FADCA, FADFO, and FAEAV are all planes on these routes, answering to these radio calls. French calls all start with the letter F, followed by the four letter group which starts with a variety of letters. Where the air liner is of the dirigible balloon type and is attached to the French navy, special calls are assigned. This also applies to dirigibles or planes with names. The French planes occupy most of the space of this new list, all machines on all air routes as well as army and navy ships being mentioned if they are radio-equipped. The general call for French planes is FOZ.

British flying boats and land planes on the air lines or with the Royal Air Force are also mentioned, the letters starting with G, such as GEBJA. All Royal Air Force machines can be called with GEZAA, a general call.

Since most of the Dutch planes are equipped for the long-distance lephony it is best to explain how such ships are called. When using voice the procedure is to make a call using the whole or part of the name of the owner of the aircraft (air navigation company or private owner) followed by the last two letters of the registration mark. The airplane H-NACR, its registration mark, uses voice to keep in touch with land. Its radio call is therefore KLMCR, the KLM being the first three letters of the air company name.

Italian airplanes are again otherwise designated on the air. For registration they use the five-letter system, starting with I, and follow this with a numeral. For this reason the radio calls are all specially assigned, the Italian plane IANZZ 70 having as its radio call IXAAG.

The Bern list, which is to be found on every steamer and at every coast station throughout the world, is already a thick book. It lists all steamers, warships, and coast stations. When the air craft calls are added it will be a much bigger list. France already has over 90 planes listed.

Most of the airplanes and balloons operate on long airways, from 800 meters to 1500, with 900 meters as a stand-by watch. With the exception of half a dozen French navy dirigible balloons, all the planes use continuous wave transmission or telephony. The French dirigibles mentioned use spark.

RADIO BEACONS PROVE BRITISH SHIPPING AID

Special Watch Permits
Quick Checking of Bearings at Sea

LONDON—A report of interest to all those whose business lies with ships has been issued by the radio research section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the rotating radio beacon. The experiments are described which have been carried out on the rotating loop beacon transmitter at Fort Monckton near Gosport. The object was to ascertain its reliability for marine navigation purposes under various conditions.

The great advantage, possessed by this system is that it requires only an ordinary wireless receiver and a special watch to enable a ship to get its bearings. The watch face is engraved with an outer circle graduated up to 360 degrees. The compass circle has the points of the compass

and the inner circle has the 60 time seconds. When a ship picks up the rotating signal, the reader waits for the minimum intensity which tells him that the plane of the transmitting loop is at right angles to the great circle joining transmitter and receiver. If the reading of the watch is observed at this moment a simple calculation gives the bearing of the transmitter of which the situation is known. In case the observer is due north or south of the transmitter another characteristic signal is emitted at the E point.

Since the beacon was first erected many experiments have been made with ships number of trips were made between Southampton and Jersey. In the great majority of cases readings agreed to within two degrees and there was good reason to suspect that in other cases the wireless bearing was more accurate. All the runs were carried out at night and so should indicate the worst conditions from the wireless point of view.

The Fort Monckton beacon employs a 6-tube vacuum tube, five made square and normally operates with a 40 amp. current at a wavelength of 525 meters. The ships carried receiving sets employing one detector valve with reaction and one L. F. valve and adequate signal strength was obtained for accurate readings at a range exceeding 100 miles over-sea under good conditions.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WITH the attention directed to transatlantic voyages, as well as those upon inland waters, the improved service of the coast-line ships receives less attention in summer.

In the Atlantic coastal service, a number of new ships have been added in recent years which, so far as their length permits, incorporate in their design many of the features formerly associated with ocean liners. The new vessels, the veranda café, the glass-enclosed promenade deck, the sumptuously appointed public rooms, the tables for small groups in the dining room, are innovations in the newer coastwise ships which make them comparable with the ocean-going vessels.

From almost every Atlantic port in the United States and eastern Canada, one may voyage the length of the coast, changing at intermediate ports to other lines or ships of the same company. The Eastern Steamship Lines provide a service reaching from Norfolk on the south (whence one may travel by water to Baltimore, up Chesapeake Bay, or to Richmond on the James River) to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and St. John, New Brunswick on the north.

The Eastern Steamship now operates the Old Dominion Line, between Norfolk and New York, with the steamships George Washington and Madison. From New York to Boston, its steamships New York and Boston provide a service, while to Portland the Northland makes semi-weekly trips to Yarmouth, plies between Boston and Yarmouth twice a week.

From Boston to Portland, the Calvin Austin is making a daily trip, leaving Boston at night and Portland in the morning, while the Governor Dingley makes two trips weekly between Boston and St. John. The Boston-Boston service includes the steamships Belfast and Camden.

The Savannah Line maintains services between both Boston and New York and Savannah, the ships going outside Cape Cod between Boston and New York, thus affording a longer sea voyage, the round trip between New York and Savannah, with two-day layover, consuming eight days. The Boston-New York run takes an additional day. The ships of the fleet include the Cities of Birmingham, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Montgomery, Savannah, Columbus and Atlanta.

The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company maintains an extensive coastal service, with sailings from Boston to Philadelphia, to Norfolk and Baltimore, from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Savannah and Jacksonville and between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Miami, with additional St. Lawrence River cruises from New York during the summer months. The Clyde Line has six new ships—the Iroquois, Shawnee, Algonquin, Mohawk, Seminole and Apache.

Regular New York-New Orleans year-around service is scheduled by the Morgan Line, of the Southern Pacific, in which fleet is included the new ship Dixie.

The Port of New York

A survey recently completed by the Port of New York Authority indicates that the port handles, as a whole, 75,000,000 tons of rail-borne freight and 40,000,000 tons of water tonnage annually (a portion of which, of course, duplicated). An ocean-going steamship enters and leaves the port every 20 minutes of daylight every day, on the average.

More than 200 steamship lines operate into and out of New York and approximately 6000 vessels clear from the port every year. The port of New York has a combined waterfront of 493 miles, of which 277 are in New York and 206 in New Jersey. The value of its water-borne commerce is placed at more than \$8,000,000,000 annually.

Intercoastal Traffic

Evidence of the growing volume of intercoastal business being handled

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Yc Wells Hotel

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL

READ THE MONITOR

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-505m)
5:33 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Wadsworth-Astoria concert.
6:45 Sessions Chimes; Juvenile Gem.
6:50 News; baseball results.
7:00 WEAF, Soconyland Sketch, "The Gold Bug."
7:10 The Pilgrims.
8:30 WEAF, Selbinger Singers, Soliloquy (Bloom); "Pansie," "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginia"; piano duo, Ohman and Arden; La Papillon (Popper); cello solo, Lucien Schmitt; Waltz (Godard); I Wonder (Berlin); Jacques (Ohman); Crystal Suite (Bonelli); La Citana (Kreiser); Al Fresco (Herbert).
9 WEAF, Eveready Hour, Fascinating Vamp; Soliloquy; Blue Grass (I'm Walking Between Raindrops; Will of the Wisp; Oh Baby; two numbers by William Robinson; Address; "Algeria" (Herbert); Memories of France; Dream House; Flute Concertina (Chinade); Lisztiana; two numbers by Robinson; Moon Madness (Alter); In a Persian Market (Ketchel).
10 WEAF, Cliequot Club Eskimos.
10:30 WEAF, Corcoran time.
10:31 E. B. Rideout.
10:35 News.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Post."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
9 Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's half hour.
10 Caroline Cabot.
11 "See and Hear."
11:15 Household Institute.
11:20 Friendly Maids.
11:25 Time; news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
12:15 Produce market.
12:20 The Rev. Charles J. Moore, assisted by Ethel Madden.
13 Matinee Girls.
13:30 Evelyn Allen, contralto.
13:45 Organ recital, Wilbur Burleigh.

News.
WNAC, Boston (690kc-461m)
6 p. m.—Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Dinner dance program.
6:35 Time; news.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Baseball; weather.
7:20 Organ recital, Lloyd Del Castille.
8 Musical program.
8:30 John Archer, tenor; Edith Bradford, pianist.
8:45 "Authors and Books," by Louis Travels.
9 WOR, Specialty program.
10 WOR, Hank Simmons' Show Boat.
11 Baseball; news.
11:15 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 Polar Bears.
10 Women's Club program.
11 A half hour with the masters.
12:10 Women's Club program.
12:25 Time; weather.
12:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial concert.
12:40 Del Castille at the organ.
1 Boston Information Service.
2 News.
3 Danies of Yesterday.
3 Fenway Park: Boston vs. St. Louis.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield.
6 p. m.—Weather; Andrews' Junior Troubadours.
6:30 Time; Andrews' Junior Troubadours.
6:35 Baseball; Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7 WOR, "Constitutional High Spots," by John Edmond Hewitt.
8 WJZ, Stromberg-Carlson Hour; Treasure Chest; "The Memory of Me" (Leod); The Rosary (Nevin); On the Banks of the Brandywine; Mother Michre (Ball); Loch Lomond (Old Scotch); Chinese Lullaby (Bowers); Water Boy (Ludlow-McLeod); How Can I Leave Thee? (Sandman) (Protheroe).
8:30 Hood Tires Redmen.
9 WJZ, Continental musicale.
9:20 WJZ, International Advertising Association Convention, Detroit.
11 Baseball; time; announcement.

Tomorrow
11:05 a. m.—Orthophonic Concert.
11:20 Marcia Ray.
11:25 Orthophonic Concert.
12:

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Where comfort, convenience and reasonable rates combine to make you a friendly guest.
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Every room is a cool, outside bath, circulating ice water and electric fan.
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Manager formerly with Warwick Hotel

Canada Hotel Strathcona
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European Plan. Cade à la carte
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Where Seattle's hospitality finds its most gracious expression
Rates from \$5 a day
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"The Northwest's most beautiful resort"
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Travel THE GATEWAY TO CANADA at Niagara Falls
Whether you travel by rail or auto plan to visit Cleveland. Then board a palatial C&B Steamer and enjoy a restful night on beautiful Lake Erie, the most comfortable and safest way between
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Steamers each way—every night—leaving at 9:00 p. m.; arriving at 7:30 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time)
NEW LOW FARES
\$4.50 One Way \$8.50 Round Trip
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Send for free Tourist Guide and Auto Maps
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company
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Including hotels, drives, etc., by superb new "Calcutta," 17,000 tons. Leave New York Jan. 10, Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, Hawaii, Japan, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, India, Cebu, Naples, Monte Carlo, Genoa, (Paris), New York.
Mediterranean Cruise, Jan. 30, 66 days, \$600 up.
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Travel

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The wonder land of lakes and natural scenic loveliness beckons with all her summer charms—come to Northern Michigan!
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Fast service and low rates to Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Traverse City and all popular Michigan Summer Resorts.
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Leaves Chicago 7:45 P. M., C. T. Leaves Detroit 9:30 P. M., E. T. Leaves Toledo 6:40 P. M., E. T., except Sunday, arriving at resorts the following morning. Section, compartment and drawing room sleepers, coaches and club-dining car.
Write or phone for Booklet M-2 "Michigan Summer Resorts." Reservations and information at Ticket Offices, F. A. Young, G.A.P.D., 113 Lafayette Blvd., DETROIT.

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And the most comprehensive itinerary of romantic and historic cities surrounding this ancient sea.
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Cunard Line's Finest First Class Cuisine and Service. Limited to 390 Guests—Half Capacity
62 days of glorious adventure, with five stop-overs in Europe, including return visits to "Pere Marquette" or any Cunard Steamer. Rates from \$950 including shore excursions. Full particulars on request.
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An investment that pays a double income

NORTHEAST OHIO MAY GET WATER FROM LAKE ERIE

Project Costing \$20,000,000
at Start Would Serve
Eight Counties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — Cities, towns and villages within 70 miles of this city, comprising most of northeastern Ohio, will be served with water from Lake Erie by one of the world's largest water supply systems under plans announced by engineering experts here. The project will cost \$20,000,000 at the start and mount to near \$50,000,000 when under way, it is estimated.

Incorporation of the company to handle the work is planned. Several cities and towns in the proposed territory have agreed to take on the service if it is made available, James R. Gloyd, engineer in charge, said. Eight Ohio counties, which include some of the largest industrial centers in the State, will get water from the service under present plans. This will mean a diversion of 50 to 100 cubic feet a second from the lake, which would not make an appreciable difference in its water line, Mr. Gloyd said.

This brings up a possible conflict with the agreement between the United States and Canada regarding diversion of lake water, similar to that in Chicago, where water is taken out for sewage disposal purposes. "We have looked into that angle very carefully," Mr. Gloyd said, "and do not think we will have any trouble with Government agreements on water diversion. Our diversion would be so slight that it would not make any appreciable difference. The greater part of the water taken out would return in time from the Lake Erie watershed."

Under the plans of the engineering companies, the water would be piped from two miles out in the lake to a point east of Cleveland. From there a "booster" station, electrically operated, would pump it to cities and towns in Summit, Portage, Trumbull, Mahoning, Geauga, Lake, Columbia and Stark counties. These communities include some of the State's greatest steel foundries and heavy water users.

The system would make water available to approximately 1,250,000 persons. It would not include Cleveland or Cuyahoga County at the start. Several booster stations, in addition to the main one on the lake front, will be needed to pump the water over the 600-foot ridge south of Lake Erie, engineers estimate.

Such a water system would also regular and unlimited water supply to many of the smaller cities of northeastern Ohio, which annually face water shortages. Other communities, too small to have their water works system, would also benefit greatly, in the same way that they have through the extension of electric light lines through the State. In the big industrial cities, the Lake Erie water system would make water available at much lower cost, Mr. Gloyd pointed out. There would be no need to keep up expensive local waterworks systems, he said, and the cost of maintaining the Lake Erie system would not be excessive, once it was installed and under way.

Aviation Sponsors Will Build Clubs

New York Group to Promote
Development of Aeronautics
as Recreation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Men and women prominent in finance and aviation have just organized here to form aviation country clubs and promote flying and the development of aeronautics as recreation. Offices have been established in the French Building, 551 Fifth Avenue.

The board of governors includes William A. Rockefeller, Charles J. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation; Sherman M. Fairchild, president of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation; George Post, president of the Free Bottom Craft; Earl Osborne, publisher of Aviation; James B. Taylor, vice-president of Air Associates, Inc., and Robert Law Jr., Miss R. Nichols of Rye, a member of the Junior League, who recently flew an airplane from New York to Miami, is one of the original flying country club advocates and expects to devote most of her time to the organization.

Clubs are being established in Westchester County, on Long Island and in New Jersey. Members in each club share the privileges of all aviation country clubs in the group. Flying instruction will be given and pilots of established ability and experience will be employed.

The plan includes a junior membership permitting boys and girls from 16 to 21 to join.

EXPERT OF DIAMONDS RESTRICTED BY BRITISH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—South Africa is now exporting to the United States \$40,000,000 worth of diamonds annually, according to Sir Thomas Cullinan, who has just arrived here on board the Aquitania of the Cunard Line for his first visit to the United States and Canada.

As to avoid flooding the market and bringing down the price of diamonds, he said, the British Government is enforcing rigid export restrictions in the diamond fields. Labor conditions in South Africa, he said, are good and general business very good and improving steadily.

CITY'S BUILDING INCREASES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Building construction undertaken in the metropolitan area during the first half of 1928 was valued at \$775,123,000, according to estimates just made by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total exceeds the new construction for the first six months of 1927 by approximately \$36,000,000.

Radio Notes

(Continued from Page 12)

radioact by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, July 11.

The abridged version contains all the best known numbers, which will be sung by a large group of well-known soloists, assisted by a symphony orchestra.

A condensed version of Victor Herbert's "Wonderland," with Jessica Dragonette and Colin O'More in the leading roles and Harold Sanford as musical director, will be presented during the Philco Hour, through the NBC System, on Wednesday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 8 o'clock, central daylight saving time.

The stations through which the Philco Hour will be heard, in whole or in part, include WJZ, WHAM, WBZ and WBZA, and KDKA.

An international as well as a national reputation is in store for "Mem'ries," outstanding song hit of the Philco Hour, conducted to Julius P. Witmark, whose publishing house already has sold thousands of copies of this song.

The work of Henry M. Neely, famous "Old Stager" of the Philco group, and Harold Sanford, conductor for the company, "Mem'ries" has come to be as much a part of this regular weekly radio feature as the baritone of Neely, the encores of Jessica Dragonette, soprano and star of the hour.

Arrangements may be made shortly to sell the song hit in several foreign countries, Witmark said recently.

The exclusive story of Amelia Earhart, first woman to follow the hazardous air trail across the Atlantic, will be radioacted by Miss Earhart, herself, over the NBC System from the Madison Square Garden, New York, on Wednesday, July 11, from 8 to 9 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. This program is sponsored by the Chrysler Motor Car Company.

Her companions on the flight of the transatlantic monoplane Friendship, William Stutz, pilot, and Louie Blumenthal, relief pilot and mechanic, will also recount their version of the exploit. The story of adventure and courage will be told by the heroic trio in their own words, interspersed during the hour with appropriate musical selections.

Plans are now ready for a coast-to-coast hookup for this event, so that radio listeners throughout the country may hear the actual details of the flight within a few days of the fliers' return.

Stations transmitting this feature locally will be WJZ and WEEL.

ELEVATED TRANSIT CONTROL BILL PASSES

The Massachusetts Senate has passed the special committee bill for 12-year extension of public control over the Boston Elevated transit system, and the measure is soon to be considered in the lower house.

The roll call was 23 to 12 after two sessions of debate.

The Senate also passed supplementary bills to provide for new subway construction at Governor Square and a general study of Boston's transit needs. Several amendments to the main bill, one proposing that in event of its nonacceptance by the railway stockholders notice should be given to terminate public control and return the road to them, were defeated.

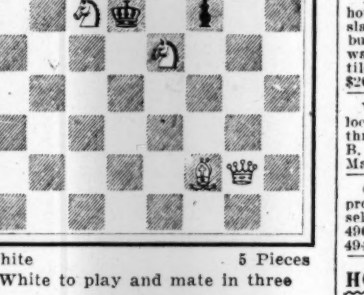
Chess

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

PROBLEM NO. 1007
By C. Mansfield
Black to play and mate in 8 Pieces

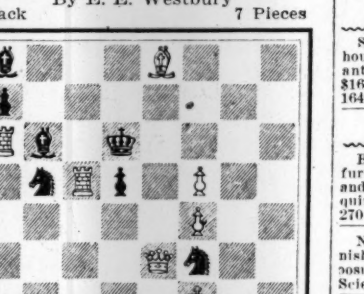


PROBLEM NO. 1008
By G. E. Carpenter
Black to play and mate in 2 Pieces



SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 1005. 1. B-K1 K-K12
2. B-Q8 K-K2
3. B-B8 K-K2
Prob. Comp. B-K8
A. Roura
A book, No. P-B3(Q) has been discovered in Problem No. 1000.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
While four unpins can usually be obtained in problems where the black king is a knight's leap from the queen, it will be found that three is the standard when on a less conventional square as in the following example.
By E. E. Westbury



NOTES
The custom adopted a few years ago of celebrating June 22 the birthday of Paul Morphy, is increasing annually, not only in United States clubs but in those throughout the entire world. It is a worthy and just tribute to this American youth from New Orleans who started his short but meteoric career by winning the first American chess congress at New York in 1857 and ended it by winning the recognized world's championship after he defeated Anderssen, a few years later.

It seems well to recall the recognition tendered Mr. Morphy by the Boston Chess Club in the Revere House, (now extinct) May 31, 1859, at which the following were among one of Massachusetts' most famous gatherings: Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, president and toastmaster; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Senator Henry Wilson (later Vice-President of the United States), the Rev. F. D. Huntington, Prof. Louis Agassiz, Thomas Starr King, Joseph Quincy Adams, Jared Sparks, Edward Everett and the Rev. James Walker, president of Harvard University.

Two of Mr. Morphy's off-hand games, the first with both contestants blindfolded.

THREE KNIGHTS OPENING
Paulsen White, Morphy Black
1. P-K4 P-K4 2. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 3. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 4. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 5. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 6. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 7. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 8. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 9. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 10. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 11. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 12. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 13. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 14. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 15. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 16. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 17. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 18. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 19. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 20. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 21. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 22. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 23. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 24. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 25. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 26. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 27. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 28. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 29. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 30. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 31. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 32. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 33. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 34. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 35. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 36. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 37. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 38. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 39. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 40. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 41. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 42. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 43. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 44. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 45. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 46. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 47. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 48. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 49. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 50. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 51. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 52. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 53. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 54. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 55. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 56. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 57. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 58. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 59. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 60. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 61. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 62. Kt-K3 Kt-K3 63. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Church Members
Approximately 49,000,000 of the population of the United States are church members.

Detroit News: After studying a considerable group of children, we have come to the conclusion that a person has to be 30 years old, or thereabouts, before he really appreciates a mechanical toy.

Typewriter Exports
American typewriter companies report that more than one-third of their output is sold abroad.

Omaha Bee News: The man who invented a clock that will run 10,000 years without being rewound should now turn his attention to a vest button that will stay put for three successive months.

Co-operation
One-fifth of the milk produced in the United States is marketed through co-operative associations.

Boston Transcript: Old automobiles are to be used in a Missouri plant for making steel for farm implements—beating the flapper into plowshares, so to speak.

Pipe Line Center
More oil and gas pipe lines converge at Port Worth, Tex., than any other point in the world.

Chicago Tribune: Do you remember way back when peddlers came around with wagons in which they carried kitchen utensils to be exchanged for rags?

Women College Presidents
The number of women presidents of colleges and universities has doubled since 1915.

Arkansas Gazette: Instead of making the tomato plant bear potatoes, as has been done, why not make it foliate itself with lettuce leaves?

Newspaper Type
Type used in the printing of newspapers is made of an alloy of lead, tin and antimony.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Another difficult question is: What would the modern druggist consider a sideline?

Cotton for Japan
The United States exports 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually to Japan. Texas furnishes most of it.

Toledo Blade: Music is universal and American cash registers are now being played in Paris cafes.

Night Photography
By means of ultra-violet rays, photographs can now be taken in total darkness.

San Francisco Chronicle: The happiest man is the one who lives just as he would if there were no laws and no neighbors.

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The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. When was a single darning needle used by an entire community?—*Children's Page*..... 10
 2. What is the latest population estimate of the United States?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
 3. Why is it necessary now that definite steps be taken in every section of the United States toward bringing about a complete mobilization of voting strength in support of civic righteousness?—*Editorial*..... 10
 4. How has art been introduced into business?—*Art News*..... 10
 5. How has a middle-western steel plant benefited by prohibition?—*Prohibition Fruitage*..... 10
 6. What is the derivation of the word "being"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
 7. Why does the month of August have thirty-one days?—*Editorial*..... 10
 8. What interesting motorcar game can be played by children?—*Children's Page*..... 10
 9. What is the relation of aggressiveness to good manners?—*Sayings*..... 10
 10. What is Rome's interest in the American presidential election?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Treasure

Treasure is used by many writers in two senses, one as the equivalent of "store" and one of "storehouse." In English, the former is more generally accepted, taking treasure to be riches, jewels or precious articles accumulated and held for the satisfaction of the owner.

In the New Testament, treasure, as the Greek *thimavos* (thesavros), storehouse, stands for "treasury" as we use it. "Out of the good treasure of the heart," as Matthew puts it, is a beautiful expression. Holy emotions, spiritual susceptibilities, dwell there richly and abundantly. A man with this "treasure," like a wealthy banker, may draw forth of his fund whenever occasion demands.

Treasures of learning, treasures of love, these are as valuable in life as the material treasures which have a cash equivalent and require fully as much thought and effort to acquire.

It is preferable to pronounce treasure like trezh-yur, accenting the first syllable. The *e* sounds as in "end," the *a* as in "unite."

"An householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

IT IS out of the question to want to be rather good. One must be sincere and wish to be good with all one's might.—TOLSTOY

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

To Australia With Little Jane Ellen

No. XV

IT IS only a four-day trip from Auckland, New Zealand, to Sydney, the capital city of New South Wales, Australia, but the Roaring Forties lived up to their name and reputation. The good ship tossed and pitched, and pitched and tossed, till she grew tired and rolled and listed for a change. The heavy seas thundered over her decks, crash upon crash, and no one ventured out except the splendid seamen who held her on her course and brought her one gray dawn to the guardian headlands of Sydney's wonderful harbor.

The ship crossed the bar as the glory of dawn broke over the peaceful haven, so beautiful that words cannot tell it. Little Jane Ellen could hardly be persuaded to come

down to breakfast. She did not want to miss a moment of the changing scene—blue sky and fleecy clouds, rippling water so clear and calm after the storms outside, and the warm white sand of the many beaches soaked in the golden sunshine.

Little Jane Ellen and her mother did not stay in the city, the pavements were so hot. But they took the ferries and explored the coves and bays, and revelled in the fine warm white sand of that wonderful almost landlocked harbor.

They crossed the North Head, where the peninsula is narrowest, and stayed at Ocean Beach, which as its name tells, faces the great south Pacific Ocean, instead of the harbor. They built castles of the golden sand, rested against the trunks of sturdy little confers that must have braved unnumbered storms, fringing the sand as they did. And they bathed in the restless, foam-flecked ocean, running to meet the breakers which often as not bowled little Jane Ellen clean over.

One night they went out into the beautiful harbor and took a picture of the lighthouse in the moonlight.

Sometimes they visited the wonderful Botanical Gardens or the famous Zoo where the wild things have wide roaming grounds. Sometimes, too, in the slightly cooler air

of early morning, they would wander along and look at the shops and fine buildings.

They liked best of all the little out-of-the-way shops of lapidaries, where, side by side, in rough, in semi-polished, or in finished state, lay careless piles of precious stones, blood red and green and blue, loveliest opals and pearls, coral, jade and lapis lazuli making glad dark, dusty corners in twisted, narrow side streets.

At last they had reached Australia, and in the cool offices of the railway companies, which displayed a regular gallery of huge pictures of mountain scenery, waterfalls and beautiful spots of the great island continent, they planned the last bit of their journey by rail to Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland.

(The End)

These United States

Kansas

Kansas, whose motto is Ad Astra per Aspera, "To the Stars through Difficulties," is considered the geographical center of the United States. It is essentially agricultural, the two main crops being wheat and corn. In 1924 over 153,000,000 bushels of wheat and over 131,000,000 bushels of corn were produced. Cotton is grown to some extent. It is one of the four greatest cattle-producing states of the Union, and Kansas City is the

second largest live stock market in the world.

The State was mainly formed out of the Louisiana purchase and for many years was the seat of great strife between the free and slave states. The southerners came from Missouri to make it a slave state, and settled Atchison, Leocompton and Leavenworth, while the northerners came from Massachusetts to make it a free state and settled Lawrence and Topeka. As the people from the south were mainly young men while those from the north were real settlers, after five years of struggle it came into the Union as a free state in 1861.

Many eminent people have been connected with the history of Kansas such as John Brown, Stephen Douglas, Edward Everett Hale and Horace Greeley.

The state nicknames are "Sunflower" and "Jayhawk," while the state flower is the sunflower. The word Kansas comes from the name of one of the tribes of the Sioux Indians and has been interpreted as meaning "Wind People" or "People of the South Wind." The state seal has as the main feature a train of covered wagons headed westward. On one side of the road is a man plowing while on the other navigation is illustrated by the river and steamboat. In the background are the hills and sun, above which is the state motto and thirty-four stars, as Kansas was admitted as the thirty-fourth state.

Topeka is the capital and Wichita is a great trade center.

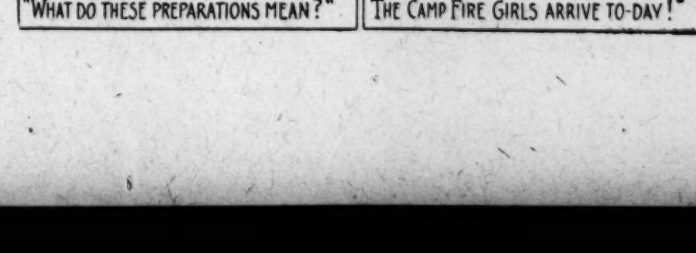
The Adventures of Waddles



IT SEEMS MY FOREST FRIENDS ARE BENT ON FIXING UP FOR SOME EVENT.



THE SONG BIRDS, TOO, I FOUND ENGAGED REHEARSING CONCERTS TO BE STAGED.



ASKED MISS FLUFF, THE FOREST QUEEN, "WHAT DO THESE PREPARATIONS MEAN?"

IT GIVES ME JOY, SAID SHE, "TO SAY THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS ARRIVE TO-DAY!"

In Lighter Vein

A Mix-up

"Porter, why haven't you brought my luggage here, the train is just going?"

"The luggage is all right, sir. It is you who are in the wrong train."—*Kolner Zeitung (Cologne).*

One Method

First Politician: "Is anything being done here to promote party harmony?"

Second Politician: "Yes, sure! We've organized a mandolin and glee club."—*Detroit News*



Harold (showing Granny his wireless set): "Of course, you know who invented wireless, don't you, Granny? It was Marconi!"

Granny: "Harold! Harold! How disrespectful! You should say Mrs. Coni."

Musi

Theater Owner: "How did the comedian's jokes get across?"

Stage Manager: "On the 'May-flower.'—*Life*

Obedience

"Willie, why are you eating your little sister's share of candy?"

"Because, you told me to always take her part."—*Life*

It Will Out

Wife: "The secret of this new dish of mine, dear, is in the onions."

Husband: "Then it can't remain a secret very long."

Breakfast and Supper

"Mrs. Jones reverences her husband."

"Yes; she places burnt offerings before him twice a day."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Entertaining Angels

New York

A HUSBAND and wife in the theatrical profession had just finished a rather short season during which they had done little better than "break even," and were staying at a small hotel here. A woman of the same profession was also stopping at the hotel, and it wasn't long before the wife learned that the other woman was without money.

She went at once to her husband and tried to enlist his sympathy. "If you will let me cook our meals in our room I could feed the three of us for what it costs the two of us to eat at a restaurant," she said.

After some discussion in which the husband pointed out that the wife was always doing something like this and never getting any thanks, he consented.

Everything went along harmoniously for a while, then the money for the woman's room rent, long overdue, had to be given some thought. She decided to sell one of her trunks. The wife explained the matter to her husband and asked, "Why couldn't we buy her trunk?"

"We are sure to need another one some day." Again the husband reluctantly yielded.

One evening after the dishes had been cleared away the conversation of the three drifted to successful writers. The wife remarked casually, "I gave my husband a typewriter for Christmas, and he said it inspired him to write an act. Maybe he will read it to you." The husband laughed, then got it out and read it.

"Why that's a wonderful act," exclaimed the woman. "Why don't you get someone to produce it?"

The husband said, "I wouldn't show that act to a producer, he would laugh at me!"

The woman did her best to convince him that he was wrong, and that the act showed evidence of his ability to write, but she could not convince him.

The next morning after breakfast the husband was setting out to make the usual calls at the agents, to see if there were any positions open for him as an actor. As he started for the door the woman said, "Take that with you and give it to Mr. H. to read." He shook his head and laughed, then slammed the door and hurried down the hall. The woman picked up the manuscript, handed it to the wife and said, "You make him take it!"

The wife took the manuscript, ran down the hall and put it into her husband's hand. "Take it, dear," she insisted. "It may be good." He smiled and said, "All right, but it's your fault if they laugh at me."

And laugh they did, but not at the writer. With him! The act was a big comedy success, and so were many more acts that he wrote. That was the end of short seasons—and cooking in the room.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

SHEFFIELD

(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

TORQUAY

(Continued)

T. OLIVER & SONS, Ltd.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Use of English in Japan

THE attendance of 3000 persons, virtually all of them Japanese, at a dramatic tournament in Tokyo conducted in the English tongue, brings out graphically the tremendous hold which that language has acquired in eastern Asia. It may well be wondered whether 3000 persons would attend a similar tournament in New York or some other city of the United States if it were conducted in, say, the French language.

The discussion of manufacturing a world language becomes academic in view of the world conquest which the English language is actually making today, and perhaps in no other country is that as widespread and successful as in Japan. The study of English is compulsory there from the sixth grade upward. English signs abound throughout the Empire, and there is scarcely a Japanese who does not speak at least a few words of this tongue.

This intensive drive to acquire English on the part of the Japanese Nation is not due to propaganda or to artificial stimulus of any sort. It is predicated on the very solid and substantial ground that for a young Japanese to have a working knowledge of English is a most tangible asset to him in almost any line of work upon which he embarks. Relations among the individuals of nations are coming to be more and more of a business nature, and English is the unquestioned business language of the world. Other tongues borrow words and phrases from English for this purpose, just as English feels free to draw upon Greek and Latin for certain terms and has drawn upon French in the past for diplomatic verbiage. As regards Japan, the fact that the bulk of that Nation's foreign trade is with the English-speaking peoples is an added incentive to the young Japanese looking forward to and preparing himself for a successful career.

But the use of English as a common language between the Japanese on the one side and the Briton or American on the other does not by any means exhaust its value. Japanese and Chinese do business together in the tongue which they both understand. In the negotiations held in Peking subsequent to the Washington conference to settle the details for the return of the Shantung Railway and the rendition of Tsingtao to China it was formally agreed that both Chinese and Japanese should be the official language. This decision was made in face of the fact that the English version of the Shantung agreement drawn up in Washington was the official one. When, however, Japanese and Chinese delegates met at Peking each dropped his native tongue, and they conversed in English without the need of interpreters or intermediaries.

The progress that the English language has made in Japan is remarkable, but it would be erroneous to call Japan a bilingual nation. Like the American, the Japanese has earned the reputation of being a poor linguist. The desire for English is almost universal in Japan, but the means of achieving the language are still inadequate. Many of the teachers are themselves Japanese who have never learned properly to speak English, although they may have an excellent reading knowledge of the language. Textbooks need revision, and other steps must be taken for which at present funds are not available.

It is unfortunate that, in the light of the situation as it actually exists, a movement should have arisen in Japan to put a stop to the teaching of English as a compulsory subject. The movement has not made great headway and nothing has been heard from it for several months. Its chief supporters are, curiously enough, to be found among educated Japanese with a good knowledge of English themselves. They explain their anomalous position by saying that, although a knowledge of English has proved most valuable to them, they are not at all certain that it will be valuable to all Japanese, especially to the peasant or the fisherman.

Canada's Communication Lines

THE proposed merging of cable and wireless interests in Great Britain is being observed with particular interest in Canada. It is quite apparent that co-operation may tend to improve the service to the public over both mediums of communication. The beam wireless system through the Canadian Marconi stations has made it possible to send messages between Great Britain and Australia at the rate of about 235 words a minute. Since the receiving and transmitting stations near Montreal can operate simultaneously, beam wireless has a double advantage over the cable system. At the same time, there are still obstacles to be overcome before an uninterrupted service by wireless can be guaranteed.

The submarine cable can send or receive messages, but it cannot do both at the same time. The older cables could transmit at the rate of only about twenty-one words a minute. Competition stimulated the cable companies to introduce improvements. The new cable between Canada, Australia and New Zealand has a transmission rate of about 150 words a minute. There has been some discussion of the feasibility of including this Pacific cable system, at present under the administration of the Pacific cable

board, which is composed of government representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, in the proposed merger between the British Marconi Company and the Eastern Cable Company.

One reported proposal is to lease the government-owned Pacific cables to the new merger for a period of ten years. Canada would want to know, however, what would be likely to happen to the Pacific cable system at the end of ten years. With Eastern Cable interests so largely located around the other side of the globe, the natural tendency of private enterprise might be to direct business over the older eastern route, where the financial investment is greater. It took ten or more years, at considerable public expense, to develop the cable service over the Pacific through Canadian channels. It would seem only reasonable to require some assurance that an increasing use will be made of the Pacific lines of communication.

Mexico Chooses Obregon

MEXICO has re-elected as President one of its earliest anti-re-electionists. By that fact can be measured the extent of the nation's swing-back from some extremities of the 1910 Revolution. True, Gen. Alvaro Obregon is not succeeding himself, but in the so-called election of July 1, in which he had no opponent, merely took advantage of the new amendment to the Constitution of 1917 which permits non-consecutive terms of six years—a complete reversal of the policy established by the Maderistas who ended Porfirio Diaz's twenty-six years of re-election.

While there is a distinct gain in every trip to the polls which helps Mexico to acquire the habit of peaceful elections, it is perhaps unfortunate that this one was a parade and not a race. The Republic needs practice in republicanism, in the substitution of ballots for bullets, and for that it must have an opposition party conscious of its ability to gain control of the Government without resort to revolt. In this case elements opposed to the Calles-Obregon policies united under the old banner of "No Re-election" and named two candidates, Francisco Serrano and Arnulfo Gomez. They, however, either chose or were forced to take up arms, and both paid the usual price of unsuccessful rebellion eight months before the day for voting. Something approaching an expression of public opinion was seen at that time, for their attempted military coup failed through lack of popular support.

Nationally, the Obregon régime, which will be inaugurated in December next, should mean six years of stable government following closely the Calles policies; internationally, it augurs friendly relations with other countries. Constitutional changes adopted in the election reduce the influence of Labor and strengthen executive control over the judiciary. Labor has been the principal prop of Calles, but Obregon bases his power on the peasants.

The man derisively referred to as "that grower of chick peas from the State of Sonora" when he first took up arms to protect his farm from bandits, is chiefly interested in agricultural and social reforms. Known as the conqueror of Villa and War Minister of Carranza, he prizes more his success in organizing a farmers' co-operative among his neighbors. True democratic government must remain a goal in the future for an electorate of 15,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 are Indians or mestizos and 70 per cent are illiterate. For the present such a modified dictatorship as Obregon is expected to maintain, pledged to the advancement of education and of individual economic freedom, may be Mexico's best hope.

Financial Strength

THE Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Andrew W. Mellon, has called attention to the fact that the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was slightly under the \$400,000,000 which had been anticipated. This, it is recollected, is but a trifle in excess of 1 per cent below the figure which had been anticipated by the Treasury one year ago. The incident is cited as proof of the degree of accuracy with which the Government is now able to estimate its financial prospects. It is all the more surprising inasmuch as today the revenues of the Government are dependent more upon what is called general business prosperity than has been the case in years previous. This is especially true now that the Government depends more upon revenues from income taxes than from excises or imposts. With the inauguration of the budget system, it has been essential that the Treasury adopt a system of anticipating revenues as well as of budgeting expenditures.

During the past year the Treasury has been able to effect a saving of some \$55,000,000 in interest charged on the public debt through refunding operations. It has also been able to retire more than \$900,000,000 of the public debt, thereby maintaining the record for debt retirement which has been set for the past few years. Today the total debt outstanding is \$17,604,000,000, which is more than \$6,000,000,000 less than the peak of the debt incurred as a result of the recent war. So appreciable have been the savings made in these directions that the Government has found it convenient to make another reduction in taxes which, it is estimated, will amount to \$220,000,000 during the next fiscal year. In such manner have the financial affairs of the public been regulated, and thereby the whole tone of the Government elevated to a businesslike basis.

The cost of the Government today is, of course, something near three times what it was prior to 1914, but that is a burden which is probably less felt than in previous years. By far the greater percentage of the cost of the Government goes to meet the funded public debt. As this is gradually retired the amount of the normal expenditures may well be increased to meet the constantly growing demands on the Government without any appreciable effects being transmitted to the taxpayers. Furthermore, as the volume of collections on the foreign debts begins to increase there will be a declining necessity to use current tax receipts to meet the domestic debt.

Debt, as all economists will agree, is usually at the root of all currency inflation. With the

retirement of the debt the likelihood of inflation diminishes. There will be less call upon the federal reserve banks to carry any appreciable load. When, therefore, Mr. Mellon claims that the Treasury is in excellent shape the fundamental facts are there to support his argument. To an equal degree has the economic position of the country at large been elevated.

You Lose Either Way!

THE State of Delaware has recently had something of a referendum on prohibition, and after scanning the nature of the questions which the wets put to their mailing list it seems pretty clear that the dries had about as much chance of recording their opinion as the innocent witness had in trying to answer "yes" or "no" when asked, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" While the policy of some prohibition organizations in gingerly advising the dries to ignore unofficial questionnaires as they had been put forward from time to time has seemed to many to be both unwise and unnecessarily defensive, the supporters of prohibition can hardly be blamed for not developing any enthusiasm over this latest referendum sponsored by a director of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Consider, for example, this typical question, remembering that only the answers "yes" and "no" were called for: "Do you believe that much harm results from abuse of drink under the prohibition laws?" If you are a dry you necessarily answer "yes" to that question to register your opposition to liquor, and your conviction that "much harm results from the abuse of drink" under all circumstances. If you are a wet, you necessarily answer "yes" to that same question to register your opinion that much harm results from the abuse, shall we say, of the prohibition law. You see, you lose either way in that game!

Only the last question gave the prohibitionist any opportunity to get in an answer for his side, assuming he would not have quite logically given up in despair before reaching the end. And this question gave him only half a chance. It read: "Do you think that change in the existing prohibition laws is needed?" And here you will note that the "yes" of a dry who believed that the laws should be made more stringent counted as much against prohibition as the "yes" of the wet who believed that they should be made more lax.

The tabulation of the returns showed that only 33,000 out of 106,000 citizens replied, the most of these favoring some form of modification. As this figure constitutes less than 30 per cent of Delaware's taxpaying population, it should not in a referendum as adroit as this one be construed as fairly representing the State's sober judgment on the Nation's policy of liquor control.

Not until the wets shall offer some method of freeing the land from the saloon and its evils as honest and efficacious as prohibition can they expect the people of the United States as a whole to answer "yes" to any of their hypothetical questions.

The Next Political Conventions

THAT the next great political conventions will not only be heard by the "invisible audience," but will simultaneously be seen, is a plausible forecast. The gestures as well as the speech of the keynoter will be loud in the home. They of the invisibles who have lately heard the winged words of the conventions will then (in effect) see them flapping their wings. Whether this is desirable remains for the future to disclose, but that it will be accomplished is almost certain. Just how the counterfeited presentment of the orator will be affected by static is not to be predicted, but he will be visible; he will smile, frown, gesticulate, and gyrate. If he looks as he sometimes sounded during the recent conventions he will be rather terrifying to the more timid invisibles. For however presented, in miniature on the radio cabinet or in the large on a proper screen, the orator will have the flat and fantastic aspect of a moving photograph. He will be without a complexion.

And what, also, will be the effect of this invisible observation on the orators? Probably there will be little, if any, observable effect. Until the recent conventions it was at least arguable that the microphone would make the speakers self-conscious, hesitant even, and in extreme cases, bashful. No such result was audible. There was nothing self-conscious, hesitant, or bashful in the sounds that came out of the loudspeaker. This, however, may have been due to the behavior of the visible audience, which (as heard by radio) conversed steadily, and might reasonably have enraged the speakers to forgetfulness of the microphone.

One may believe, if conventions are made visible in the home, that the homes will be especially interested in the chairman and his gavel. The apparatus, presumably, will not confine its attention to the orator of the moment, but will be "switched" to this and other points of interest. The three qualities of an orator, said Quintilian, are "that he should instruct, he should move, and he should delight." Invention now enables people at a great distance to hear him instruct and delight; and no doubt it will soon enable them to see him move.

Editorial Notes

The builders of the Republican platform certainly paid a fine tribute to the judgment of the women of the party when they inserted the prohibition enforcement, the national defense, the renunciation-of-war treaties and the women's equality planks, all of which the women advocated.

Visitors to the Houston convention may have received an impression that the "great open spaces" of Texas were rapidly filling up, but 1920 census figures, which report one county of 878 square miles inhabited by thirty-seven persons, indicate that overcrowding is not an immediate prospect.

It appears that aviation is growing so fast that some airplane plants are springing up overnight.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON

THE new Prayer Book of the Church of England has again been rejected by the House of Commons, and by an increased majority; forty-six as against thirty-three. This decision, however, was arrived at by no party vote, for all parties were divided. It was reached, too, as one speaker said, after a singularly high-minded and sincere discussion, not one word of which was anti-religious. It is also a final decision, for the House of Commons will certainly not consider the question again.

It must be difficult for anyone not brought up in Great Britain to understand how it is that a question like that of the prayer book to be used by the Church of England can come to be discussed and decided by Parliament at all. The reason, of course, lies far back in history. Before the Reformation the Catholic Church centered in Rome was the universal church of Christendom, co-ordinate with the state. As the result of the Reformation during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the church in England was separated from Rome. Thereafter its doctrines and its prayer book were passed upon and approved by Parliament. Its bishops were appointed by the state, as a compromise between the old system of appointment by Rome and the new Presbyterian system of election by the congregation.

Since that time, however, more than 300 years ago, great changes have come about. The "free" or non-Conformist churches have arisen, such as the Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Quakers, and so on, and have acquired great influence in the community. Over them Parliament or the state has no control whatever. Moreover, the growth of natural science has produced a large school of "freethinkers" who, for all practical purposes, belong to no church at all.

Finally, the Church of England itself has become increasingly divided between the Evangelical School, or strict Reformation Protestants, and the Anglo-Catholics, or those who incline to the doctrines and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, though not to allegiance to the Pope. This dualism has always existed in the Church of England, and is, indeed, implicit in its old prayer book. But the division has become so acute in recent years as to destroy all uniformity in belief and practice in the church and to threaten its unity.

It was the discord caused by the introduction of Anglo-Catholic practices into Protestant parishes and the scandal caused by the inability or the unwillingness of the bishops to put an end to such "lawless" practices which led to the preparation of the new prayer book. The book was an attempt to draw up a compromise which the great majority of both Evangelicals and Anglo-Catholics could accept and conformity with which the bishops could enforce.

The new book was the outcome of many years of discussion between the bishops, the clergy and the laity, as represented in the Church Assembly. Inasmuch, however, as the Church of England was the Established Church, alterations in the prayer book required the assent of Parliament. Hence the recent debates.

Had the church been really agreed on the new book, there is little doubt that Parliament would have approved it on the ground that interference by the state in the religious affairs of any church was out of date. But, fortunately or unfortunately, the debate between the Evangelicals and the Anglo-Catholics was transferred to the floor of the House of Commons. Leading Evangelical members of the Church of England urged the rejection of the book on the ground that it was carrying the Established Church of England away from the doctrines of the Reformation toward Romanism, contrary to the wishes of the Nation.

The House of Commons accepted this view and rejected the 1927 version of the prayer book at the end of last year. It was thought, however, that there had been a good deal of misunderstanding of what the book proposed and the Church Assembly took it once more into consideration. A number of minor amendments were made, on the whole strengthening the Protestant as opposed to the Anglo-Catholic character of the book.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THREE huge passenger hydroplanes for transoceanic service are being constructed by the Rohrbach Airplane Works in the northern part of Berlin. The German Luft Hansa Company ordered them and the first will be ready this summer. They will be able to make a nonstop flight with twelve passengers and a crew of four men over a distance of 4000 kilometers, carrying 6000 liters of gasoline. Comfortable accommodations will be provided for passengers in two cabins, in which they can also sleep. The meals necessary on so long a flight will be prepared in a small kitchen. The airplane now approaching completion has three engines of German make, developing 2400 horsepower. They will be accessible during the flight, so that a mechanic will be able to repair them at any time.

Berlin now possesses 290,000 telephones—not counting interoffice telephones—so that one out of every thirteen persons owns one. The consequent rapid increase in the size of the telephone register has induced the postal authorities to make some changes in that book in order to keep it within reasonable proportions. In the future, for instance, it will have five instead of four columns, and names which occur more than once will be replaced by a dash. Also the names of companies and the professions of telephone subscribers will be abbreviated. It is hoped that these innovations will prevent the book from becoming more bulky.

The use of electric engines for drawing express trains so long as they are within the city's boundaries in order to purify the air, the system which proved so successful in New York, will also be introduced in Berlin in the near future on the lines running to the west and east. This would involve the trains to and from London, Paris, Cologne, Warsaw, Moscow, Riga and the Balkans. In this connection, it is interesting to note, not less than 930 miles of German Reichs railways have been electrified already, the distance being equal to that from New York to Chicago. It represents, however, only 3 per cent of the total German railway system, which measures a little more than 32,000 miles. So far Bavaria owns most of the electrified railways, since there are several large hydroelectric power stations in the Bavarian Alps providing the necessary current. Electrification, no doubt, would have been commenced before the war if the general staff had not been opposed to it on the ground that in case of war the enemy could paralyze the entire railway system of the country by dropping bombs on the power stations. In the age of Locarno and the League of Nations, considerations of this kind, however, are no longer regarded as justified.

Few of the nations who participated in the World War own so small a number of war memorials as Germany. This is, perhaps, only natural, since no country cares to be reminded of its defeat. On the other hand, however, it only proves, what generally is known, that the German people on the whole are tired of warfare. They no longer delight in military parades and tattoos as some other nations still do, and matters concerning the army arouse very little interest. They have no Unknown Soldier's memorial, and very few war memorials of the ordinary kind. When the officers of the prewar regiments recently wanted one erected on the square in South Berlin, the

But the bishops decided to stand substantially by the original compromise. Indeed they could probably do nothing else, if both wings were to accept the book.

When the 1928 version of the prayer book was brought again before the House of Commons on June 14 the facts were far more generally understood, and there is little doubt that the vote represents the considered judgment of the members of Parliament. Indeed, so far as popular feeling goes, it is probable that the majority against the book is much larger than the figures represent, for the issue before Parliament was not whether it liked the new prayer book or not, but whether it disliked it so much that it would take the responsibility of refusing the request of the constituted authorities of the Church of England to be allowed to use it.

The case for the new book as stated in the House of Commons was broadly as follows: The new prayer book represents the considered judgment of the Church of England, as represented through its constitutional channels, as to the changes necessary in its doctrine and practice if it is to be permitted to get rid of antiquarianism and to preserve its own unity. The church, though established, ought, it was maintained, to have that measure of freedom in ordering its own affairs.

Further, the so-called move toward Romanism, it was stated, began exaggerated. According to the advocates of the new prayer book, it makes it possible for the bishops to stop ultra-Romanist practices altogether, and so prevent the drift toward Rome by maintaining that mixture of Catholicism and Protestantism within the Anglican church which has always been its peculiar character. The book, therefore, they say, ought to be approved.

The case against the book laid its main emphasis on the fact that the essence of the Elizabethan establishment was its Protestantism, its protest not against papal domination alone, but against making transubstantiation the central tenet of the Christian church and against sacerdotal authority as against private judgment in religion. The kernel of the new prayer book, it was argued, was its permission of perpetual reservation of the sacrament, under conditions which made adoration of the reserved elements practically inevitable.

The new prayer book, therefore, in the opinion of its opponents, was a definite move away from the essence of Protestantism and toward Romanism, sacerdotalism, and what is called "magic" in religion. There was no evidence whatever that this move on the part of the Established Church was desired by the Nation. On the contrary, it was in conflict with the dominant tendency of the time. It was really simply a concession to a small but energetic group of sacerdotalists within the church itself.

There is little doubt that the House of Commons in rejecting the prayer book represents the feeling of the Nation. The vote was essentially a vote against the Romanization of the Established Church and in favor of its remaining thoroughly Protestant. And that, almost certainly, is the dominant view of the people taken as a whole.

On the other hand the rejection produced a very difficult situation. Obviously the House of Commons cannot be the judge of the doctrines of the Church of England. The decision of the House of Commons itself was due to the fact that the great majority of "Nonconformist" and Scottish, Irish and Welsh votes were cast against the book, for there was a small English and Church of England majority for it.

It is obvious that some means must be found for giving the Church of England more freedom to conduct its own affairs, for it clearly cannot continue with the old prayer book with all the abuses and discord to which it has led. Yet can such freedom fall short of a complete disestablishment—a proceeding easy in theory but highly contentious and difficult in practice? And would not the inevitable consequence of such freedom be the splitting of the church into two separate churches—the Evangelical and the Anglo-Catholic?

Social Democratic municipal authorities protested on the ground that such a monument was tantamount to the glorification of war. It is true that a large proportion of the youth of this country belongs to one of the many apparently semimilitary organizations here. But with few exceptions these serve other purposes than military ones. The Communists or "Red Front" guard, for instance, wants to prepare for a world revolution, which, however, seems further away than ever. The Republican banner, "Black, Red and Gold" organization, was established to make propaganda for Republican ideas, and the "Steel Helmet" society of the Right which is greatly stressing its semimilitary character, is not by any means gaining in popularity.

The Prussian State Library is so overburdened with work—it supplies the entire state of Prussia with books, often lending as many as 2,000,000 volumes to towns and cities other than Berlin—that the necessity has arisen to provide Berlin with a similar institution which will devote itself entirely to the population of this city. The wish was also expressed that this new library should assist in spreading knowledge of learning among the population. For this purpose it was decided to remove all fiction from the present Central City Library, converting this institution into one purely devoted to the natural sciences and the arts, somewhat similar to a state library. Of every classic and every book of good fiction a few volumes will be kept, since they are needed for studies. Applicants, however, must prove they want them for that purpose. Fiction will still be carried by the city sub-libraries and the people's libraries. Of the former category a new one is about to be established in north Berlin.

The United States is not the only country where workmen of foreign nationalities are employed. In the comparatively small state of Prussia—small in comparison with the United States—not less than 200,000 foreign workmen were employed last year. Of these about one-half possessed a special license, placing them on an equal footing with the German workmen. The majority come from Czechoslovakia or Poland, and either work as miners or farm hands. In the Ruhr district, for instance, countless Polish miners are to be found while the owners of the large farm estates declare they cannot dispense with cheap Polish labor. These conditions existed already before the war and continued despite the recent temporary friction between Germany and Poland.

A competition was recently organized by the Berlin Street Car Company among the school children of this city for the best suggestions to prevent street accidents. Sifting the material submitted will take some time, for not less than 2000 essays, 1000 drawings, countless verses and even several plays were handed in. All the replies, however, proved that the children on the whole were perfectly aware of the hazards of heavy traffic. Many of the competitors—as children would—suggested radical improvements such as building bridges over the main thoroughfares and squares, or separating the footpath from the road by a barrier. One little girl painted several houses and then crossed them out by a thick, black line, painting next to them a meadow. Frequently the question was asked, "Where do we find meadows and woods in our neighborhood where we can play?" One of the cleverest suggestions was made in a small drawing, showing how every car which caused an accident should be taken away from its owner and given to the city.